

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

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Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Cancer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, who is a great sufferer from cancer, asks for information and desires to learn whether there is any cure for cancer.

In reply I will say, that there are men in various parts of the world who are studying the diseases which afflict mankind with greater devotion than ever before in the history of the world. There are specialists studying cancers, consumption, fevers, cholera, and other similar diseases, each man devoting his entire life to the study of some one of these diseases. Wealthy men have in some instances endowed institutions for the study of some one particular disease, offering in some instances \$100,000 to the person who discovered a remedy. Dr. Beard is devoting his life to the study of cancers, but has not thus far been able to announce a cure, but he has been led to believe that trypsin can be used in many cases with benefit if not absolute cure, but it must be used in the early stages of cancerous growth. Trypsin can be secured without difficulty but so far it would seem to be no better than cutting the cancer with the knife, which heretofore has been considered the only remedy. As I understand it, Dr. Beard injects trypsin into the cancer, which destroys its cells and causes it to disappear in its early stages.

Cancers are increasing in the human family. Its cause is not positively known, although there are many theories on the subject. The body of man is made of myriads of cells. Cancerous growth is assumed, by the most careful students, to be caused by the abnormal condition or growth of these cells, which in rare instances seem to have started out to form another being. Cancers are not contagious. The liability to cancer increases with age, which lends feasibility to the theory that they may be caused by the inability of the body to throw off poisonous matter as age increases. In childhood and youth the bodily functions are full of vitality and power acting at their best. Children lead a more natural life than adults. Most people when they arrive at the age of maturity are deprived of one reason or another of a desirable amount of fresh air and outdoor exercise. As we increase in age our ability to indulge in rich foods to excess increases. Of one thing we are certain and that is the more simple our life and the more natural, the more closely we abide by nature's laws, the more certain will we escape not only cancer but many other forms of diseases. Nature has provided for the removal of poisons from the body by various means, by the pores, kidneys, bowels, and it is our duty to see that the plans of nature are not interfered with. Cancer is not hereditary, but there may be a greater tendency to cancer in some families than in others. It is our duty to keep watch of our persons. If we find bunches or swellings on any part of the body which do not disappear within a reasonable length of time, we should consult a physician, and if he advises the removal of this incipient tumor or cancer we should readily consent to its removal.

A friend had a small swelling on his cheek which his physician said should be removed at once, as he was suspicious of its character. This friend was headstrong and perverse and would not consent to the removal of the swelling. The swelling continued to enlarge until finally it became as large as the man's head, at which time it would have been impossible to remove it without destroying the life of the individual. This tumor, cancer, or whatever it was, could have been removed in its early stages with but slight discomfort.

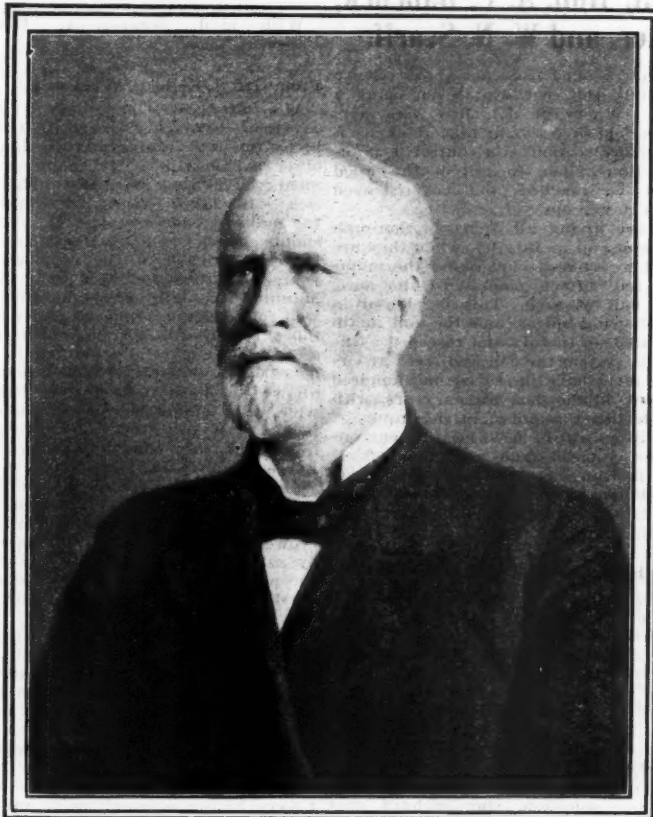
Dr. Senn, a cancer specialist in Chicago, says, that overeating is the main cause of cancer. He claims that cancers cannot be cured. He says the seeds of cancer are in the child and float around until the body begins to deteriorate, say at 45 to 60 years, when cancers are more liable to appear than at other ages.

Cancers grow but never ripen; they drain the body or break out in ulcers; there is never any pain in a cancer itself. He has no faith in Dr. Beard's trypsin cure. Warts and moles sometimes develop into cancers.

Comfort for Nervous Women.—There is no destructive disease of the nervous system and all cases, even the most severe ones, are curable. Of course, neurasthenic women can seldom cure themselves without medical assistance, but, by a clearer comprehension of the nature of their disease they can rob it of many of its terrors and reduce their sufferings to a minimum. I have often noted how frequently women who came to me dejected, tearful, and hopeless, leave me hopeful and with their recovery well under way by the truthful assurance that they are in no danger of either insanity or heart disease. If a woman once understands this, a dread is lifted from her mind which goes far towards helping her to good health again. Insanity or loss of mind is never caused by neurasthenia, and though the heart may behave outrageously, it is not because that organ is diseased, but simply because its nervous mechanism is out of order.

Fruit That Eve Ate.—Besides pineapple the use of apples and plenty of apple sauce for the average person who has a rheumatic voice is splendid. Never eat oranges and bananas, for both increase uric acid, and unless a person is absolutely sure that these fruits agree they should not indulge in them.

This disease is often aggravated if not actually increased by the constant use of candy, especially that with chocolate, cocoa, vanilla flavors; in fact, sweets of any kind should be taken sparingly if the voice is often husky, or there is a soreness in the tonsils.



JAMES WILSON, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture occupies one of the most important positions in the gift of this nation. He is a thorough-going, determined man, possessing great zeal for everything that pertains to the welfare of agriculture, horticulture and the country at large. He is untiring in his devotion to duty. Recently, when most officials were resting at the seaside or in the mountains, Secretary Wilson spent several weeks in Chicago investigating operations of the great meat-packing houses. He does not go there as a persecutor, but as one bent on securing cleanliness and the distribution of healthful meats. It is not possible for me to specify even a small part of the great achievements of Secretary Wilson. Agriculture in this country has never been promoted by a more able man.

Saving the Drowning.

It has long been known to a few persons that in case of supposed drowning where the individual has stopped breathing, or has been apparently dead for even a half hour or an hour, it is possible to restore vitality by continuous and intelligently working over him. Do not abandon the attempt to revive such persons continuing to work at least two hours over him, no matter what his apparent condition of collapse. Remove all clothing that is at all tight at the wrist, the neck or any other part of the body, but allow the ordinary clothing to remain. Turn the patient or hold him so that his face is downward. Grasp the body about the middle giving it an occasional jerk to remove the water from the throat and do this spasmodically. When breathing has been restored do everything you can to give warmth to the body kneading and rubbing it and applying hot cloths. Do not allow people to crowd around keeping away the fresh air.

"If nervous women would only drink more water they would not be so nervous," remarked a trained nurse the other day, says "Home Chat."

"Nearly every physician will recommend a woman who is suffering from nervous prostration or nervous exhaustion to drink lots of water between meals, but many women who do not come under a doctor's care would feel better and look better if they would drink, say, a quart of water in the course of a day. Water is a nerve food. It has a distinctly soothing effect when sipped gradually, as one can test for herself."

The use of yellow glasses for weak eyes is recommended by Dr. Mptals of Angers. The yellow tint is very restful and has a calming influence on the most sensitive eyes. Such glasses have been prescribed during fifteen years in this oculist's own practice, yielding excellent results.

Story of King David.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

David was the national hero of the Jewish people. He was the most popular of all their kings. He was the father of Solomon. David was the youngest son of Jesse and his occupation up to his full maturity and manhood was that of a shepherd. Each day he led his sheep out into the plains of Palestine and each day he brought them back again to the fold. He protected his sheep from the robbers and the wild beasts and thus became skillful in handling the rude weapons of those days, which were slings, bows and spears. He was particularly skillful in using the sling.

We can easily imagine the lad David practicing with slinging stones during the idle moments when his flocks were pasturing. Boys must be doing something and what more rational pastime could be imagined than this?

David's father and David himself may be considered Palestine farmers, but the farming in those days differed greatly from farming as we now know it in this country. David was a farmer's boy unaccustomed to gay dressing, or the excitements, pleasures or pastimes of cities. Year after year, he had amused himself as he attended his sheep, by playing on the harp and singing, thus he became skilled as a player of the harp and as a singer.

When David was about twenty-five years old, King Saul, who was distracted and by many considered insane, hearing of David's skill with the harp and with song, sent his son Jonathan to request that David appear at Saul's court and sing before him. David's mother answers Jonathan by saying that he is her youngest child; that King Saul already has three of her sons in his service as soldiers and that she can ill part with this her favored boy. But David is willing to go and finally plays his harp and sings before King Saul and his court. Saul is so greatly pleased with David's accomplishments that he seeks to retain David near him, giving him various commissions, some of them of a warlike nature, in all of which David achieves fame.

On one occasion Goliath of Gath, a famous giant, challenges the army of Saul; asking that one of their number come forth alone to fight him. None of Saul's soldiers dare undertake this commission; the leader reporting to Saul that it would be instant death for any one to meet Goliath of Gath. Then David, who was not a large man nor apparently very strong, stepped forward volunteering to meet the giant. One stone slung from the sling of David smote the giant causing his death. Soon the many heroic deeds of David made him exceedingly popular, creating the envy of King Saul who believed that David was to be ultimately placed upon the throne. But David claimed he was not seeking such glory and that it was not anticipated by him. Finally however, Saul dies and his son Jonathan is killed in battle, and David is placed upon the throne.

There is a pretty romance connected with David at this period. He loved and was beloved by the youngest daughter of King Saul. Finally after the death of Saul she became his wife.

Health depends on digestion and assimilation and these processes take place only when our food appeals to our internal organs. The mouth and palate are on integral part of the alimentary system, and the sense of taste extends all the way down the throat to the stomach. The saliva does not flow and mastication is not perfect unless what we eat excites our salivary glands and the stomach does not perform its functions unless it also is in a sense delighted with what is put into it.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink falling like dew upon a thought produces that which makes thousands—perhaps millions—think.

Seven essentials for health: Sunlight, fresh air, pure water, nourishing food, comfortable clothing, outdoor exercise, rest.

What Has Been My Most Interesting Experience in Fruit Growing?

HAPPY REPLIES BY

Luther Burbank

C. M. Hooker, George T. Powell, Hon. A. E. Babcock, George J. Kellogg, L. J. Farmer, and W. N. Scarff.

Luther Burbank's Reply.

Santa Rosa, California, August 10.—My dear, friend Green: Yours of July 17th received. You requested an account of my most interesting experiment in fruit culture.

The most surprising one perhaps, is one that has lately developed. Several years ago, I commenced raising seedlings from the little Beach plum (*Prunus maritima*).

After awhile I began crossing the best of these seedlings with some of the large Japanese plums (*Prunus triflora*). Year before last, from a seed of these little plums (*Prunus maritima*) the blossom of which had been pollinated with the Japanese plum, a plum was produced quite as large as a goose egg, having all the characteristics of the *Prunus maritima*, in foliage and growth of the tree with these enormous fruits as large as medium sized apples growing on it, and a pit not much larger than a cherry pit. The tree is again bearing this year, the same fruit, only larger, and it hangs in big strings on the drooping limbs. Such a sight I never saw before in the fruit line.

These plums are of a most excellent quality, and of a handsome deep crimson color.

You will know that it is very remarkable that a seedling plum should be at least five hundred times as large as its own parent.

A pedigree of this plum has been kept with the utmost care, so that I know that these facts are correct. Even did not the fruit, seed, flowers and growth prove it. Sincerely yours,

Luther Burbank.

From C. M. Hooker, New York.—The first man to use Paris Green on Fruit Trees.

Mr. Charles A. Green: Having been in the business for over fifty years it is difficult to say what has been the most interesting experience. The one which I consider to have been the greatest profit to me and to the public was an experiment I made June 7th, 1873. Canker worms were at work in my apple orchard, and at that time no really good preventive was known. After fighting them for several years with the traps etc. at that time in use, with not very satisfactory results, I mixed some flour with Paris green and dusted the trees with it. It was perfectly successful and that I believe was the first time arsenical poison was ever used to kill insects on fruit trees in Western New York and perhaps anywhere else. I published an account of it at the time. From this discovery has grown the spraying of fruit trees to destroy insect pests. Later the Bordeaux mixture was introduced and this with the arsenical poison are now as you know considered absolutely necessary to assure success in fruit growing.—C. M. Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.

From Geo. T. Powell, New York.—New Ideas of Pruning.

Green's Fruit Grower: For several years at Orchard farm we have been top working strong stocks like Northern Spy with buds selected from the finest trees in bearing.

We have now three generations of Sutton Beauty, all of which show improvement, and particularly early bearing. Kings are subject to canker. Under this system we have a King orchard now seventeen years topworked without a trace of disease in it, and it has borne steadily and continuously for thirteen years. This variety is badly broken in the rows by disease after eight or ten years.

We have been selecting in the same manner in the propagation of currant stock. In the same block will be bushes that bear no fruit. We take no cuttings from such and dig them out.

From the third generation of selected stock we have taken sixteen quarts of currants from single bushes.

We are now heading all apple trees low. The cost for spraying and picking high trees is too great and profits are largely reduced. In picking apples from high Baldwin trees, fifty years old, the cost was twenty cents a barrel, while

from low headed trees not above twenty feet high, the cost was seven cents a barrel. When the San Jose scale gets into the old orchards of high trees, as it is in many sections, its control is practically impossible, for all of the wood cannot be reached and covered even with a power sprayer.

We are giving all orchards thorough cultivation up to July 1st, when they are seeded to crimson clover and the mammoth red, fifteen pounds to the acre, using half of each. This is plowed in the following spring and the soil again cultivated up to July and reseeded. Under this system the soil and trees at Orchard farm have improved one hundred per cent. In the past fifteen years, with little fertilizer required in this time.

Fertilizer will be used later when continuous crops of fruit are taken off.

We find an increase of the late brood of codling moth, for which we spray July 25th to August 1st.—George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

From Hon. A. Emerson Babcock, N. Y.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.—Like all fruit growers I have had many interesting experiences and as to what particular experience which would interest your readers the most I am puzzled to relate. A consultation of my farm journal reveals that during the early '70's about 1872 this farm had its first experience in spraying apple trees. The canker worm was prevalent at this time and how to combat it successfully was a serious question. Our orchard was badly infested. The state entomologist advised spreading a sheet under the trees and shaking the worms down on to the sheet and then destroying them. We soon found this to be impracticable and my father then determined to try to destroy the worms by poisoning them with Paris Green. A force pump could not be procured in Rochester for this purpose and the procedure of destroying the worms by means of a spray pump and water and Paris Green was considered to be an experiment by the state entomologist and editors of agricultural journals. My father failing to secure a pump and nozzles in Rochester went to Seneca Falls and at Rumsey's there purchased a gasoline engine which was simply a powerful force pump and reservoir holding half a barrel of water which was mounted on low wheels with handles like a wheel barrow so it could be wheeled by hand from place to place. The pump used a one inch hose and the nozzle used was the nozzle called the Boss. Loading this apparatus into an ordinary farm wagon together with three extra casks filled with water for our water supply, we started the work of what I supposed was the first spraying ever done of fruit trees. I have heard this disputed since, but I do know the state entomologist, Dr. Slinger, considered it an experiment and had no information of any previous spraying having been attempted. We used one tablespoonful of Paris Green to one reservoir tank full of water and agitation was done with a paddle. No lime was used. We covered our orchard thoroughly with many back-aches and blistered hands for the man at the handle of the pump, and while the worms were completely destroyed, it was noticed the following spring a large amount of dead wood in the apple trees, the effect of the Paris Green. Horses, man and wagon were covered with the spray and also the worms which jarred down and covered everything. The Union and Advertiser of Rochester devoted two columns in its paper to this experiment and stated in this article—"Mr. Babcock's plan of spraying the trees is the only successful one that has been brought to our notice for destroying the canker worm." It is interesting to look backward to this time over thirty years ago and note the change in apparatus for spraying since that time and also the great advance in scientific development of the growing and marketing of fruit. This farm, called Chestnuts, on account of some immense chestnut trees in our lawn which are over one hundred years old, is now about all out

to fine large orchards of apples, pears, sour cherries and peaches. Hand power for spraying was done away with several years ago and was succeeded by the steam boiler and pumps. This apparatus has been succeeded by the gasoline engine and Gould pump. I have two of these power rigs which are mounted according to my own arrangement. The Mistry nozzles have succeeded the Vermorels. Science and experience have relegated experiments to the rear. Proper spraying is essential to success in fruit growing and the grower who does not learn and put his knowledge to practical use can only reap failure in the end. I have been in the business nearly all my life and must say I am only a student at the present time.

With kind regards.—A. Emerson Babcock, Rochester, N. Y.

From Geo. J. Kellogg, Wisconsin.

After fifty years' experience I would say there is quicker return, better profit by the acre in strawberries than any other small fruit. My happiest moments have been spent with strawberries. It takes years of experience to make it successful. The ground should be rich enough for good corn, twice hoed each of the previous two years so that no foul seed will trouble. Manured the fall before planting with well rotted manure, plowed under in October, reseeded in spring, well harrowed and planked, carefully planted in April as early as possible. Well tended and allowed to form matted rows two feet wide, with plants not nearer than four inches. If any tendency to rust or leaf blight, they should be sprayed with Bordeaux any time during the season.

As to varieties, don't run after every new kind. All such are tested under the most favorable conditions by expert growers, with a view of making money by sale of plant. All they say is true except in certain cases. Don't believe all they say, if you do, don't believe that you can do it.

Take the best standard varieties, well grown pure plants. Set early, tend well, in November cover plants and ground just from sight. Marsh hay is best clean cover, some sow oats in September. Clear straw without weed seed is good, leave cover on in spring. I have known five acres to yield seventeen hundred bushels in one season. I have known competitors to raise five bushels and four and one half bushels on a square rod.

I have stepped between two rows of Splendid, squatted in my tracks and picked five quarts (sitting in those tracks), in the row before me. I had a boy fourteen years old who picked 230 quarts in ten consecutive hours; in 1905 at Janesville we picked one hundred bushels a day at the height of the season from matted rows field culture.

From L. J. Farmer, New York.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I became interested in fruit culture by reading the writings of A. M. Purdy, Matthew Crawford and others in such papers as Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Green's Fruit Grower. Especially was I interested in E. P. Roe's book "Success with Small Fruits," which I believe has never been surpassed or even equalled in amount of interest and information on the subject of small fruits. I used to enjoy the "tilts" between A. M. Purdy and Charles A. Green appearing in their respective papers. I visited the homes of both in 1886. I well remember sitting in the office and visiting the evening with Charles A. Green at the farm near Clifton. I never smoked, but Mr. Green did, and I remember his telling me that it (smoking) had a good effect on him. I slept in the bedroom over the office. There was a window through the roof in this bedroom. I rode back to Rochester by stage from Clifton.

The first cultivated strawberries I ever remember picking were in my grandfather's garden. They were the old Wilson and used to produce enormously. Grandfather used to market them in pails and market baskets. I once had my "fill" in this strawberry patch. I think I inherited a tendency to gardening from my grandfather, my father never liked the business. This grandfather (on mother's side, Jones by name) was a very hardy man. He had double teeth all around his jaws and a back that could stand anything. He could bend over and weed garden or strawberry patch all day and never feel tired. I inherited the back, but not the teeth. He used to have early apples, "greasy" pippins and most other good varieties of apples. The old greasy pippin tree is still standing and bears crops every year. There isn't a boy or man within miles of here but has eaten apples from that pippin tree. In addition to apples and strawberries my grandfather had pears and plums, especially lots of the latter. I climbed the tree one day and had my fill of plums and if ever there

was a boy with stomach ache, I was "it."

The first strawberry plants I ever set out were from grandfather's old Wilson bed and some Crescents that came from a bed that my brother set out. I remember that my brother bought 100 Crescents for \$5.00 and set them in a little bed by themselves, not knowing anything about sex in strawberry blossoms. The Crescents, being pistillate never produced much of a crop although there were a few fertilized by wild plants. The most of the berries were nubbins. But when I set them out beside the Wilsons they produced wonderfully and I never have seen them surpassed in productivity. In 1886 I had rows 100 feet long that produced 100 quarts each to a picking. I have often thought that had my brother or even myself known the true value of those Crescents, we could have made a good thing from the 100 plants which he purchased at \$5.00.

The first plants I ever purchased were three dozen potted plants of George S. Wales, Rochester, N. Y. These were carefully set out and tended, but I was horrified one evening to find that father's hogs had broken out and rooted out the most of them.

The first real acre of berries I ever set out was in 1883. The plants were mainly Bidwell with a few Crescents and Charles Downing. The plants were purchased from Mr. E. P. Roe, who was also a plant nurseryman as well as story and horticultural writer. I hired two men to help me set them and not knowing much about directing help, I found after the work was done that one man had set them very carelessly, merely, in some instances, covering a part of the roots with a handful of earth. However most of the plants lived, but it was a big job for a boy of 17 years and they got pretty weedy and when finally all hoed and cleaned out, it was pretty late and they never made much growth. I did not cover them and the winter being severe, many were frozen out. In the spring I rolled them as one would a meadow. This was the first and last strawberry bed I ever rolled. The gross receipts from this acre were about \$100, and would not have been near this but berries were high, nothing selling under 10c per quart.

I kept on setting beds from year to year and sometimes got wonderful yields. My first advertisement for plants was inserted in our local paper and cost me \$1.50. I sold \$75.00 worth of plants from this ad. I have often wished that advertising paid proportionately as well now. I used to do most of the hoeing myself, tend the pickers in the forenoon

SEE ILLUSTRATION ON FRONT COVER. THE SPHINX, THE MYSTERY OF THE AGES.

Before us is THE Sphinx; we say THE Sphinx to distinguish it from other small sphinxes. The avenue leading to the great temple is flanked on either side by rows of sphinxes.

One hundred and forty-one have already been excavated. But what about the great sphinx? It is one hundred and forty feet long, carved out of the solid rock; it has the face of a man and the body of a huge lion. The head is thirty feet from the top to the bottom of the chin, and fourteen feet wide. The ears are four and one-half feet long, the nose five feet seven inches in length. The entire image has been greatly mutilated by age and relic hunters. The sphinx is older than the pyramids; it antedates them by at least one thousand years. It is claimed that this sphinx is six thousand years old. It was two thousand years old when Abraham was born. It has been said to have a calm, majestic expression of countenance, to be very beautiful, to have a graceful and lovely mouth, and to smile graciously. Dean Stanley says, "There is something overpowering in the sight of that enormous head," and thus speculates: "What must it have been when on its head was the royal helmet of Egypt; on its chin the royal beard; when the stone pavement by which men approached the pyramid ran up between its paws; when immediately under its heart an altar stood from which the smoke went up into the gigantic nostrils of that nose, now vanished from the face, never to be conceived again!" Every one is perfectly free to form his own theory as to the purpose of the construction of this strange and enormous image: That it was worshipped as a local deity is an undisputed fact.

So impressive is the sight of this ancient face of stone, that one is helped to realize the millenniums that have passed since first it looked out over the landscape. Here it has stood during all these centuries, a symbol of eternity.

An illustrated journey in foreign lands prepared for Green's Fruit Grower by the Rev. Frank S. Rowland, to be continued through the year.

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and sell the berries in the afternoon. I never before seen such extensive plant-remember in 1886 of selling 13 of the 36 ing of peaches nor such promising or- quart crates of strawberries in one af- chards. Mr. Hale now expresses him- ternoon, all in lots of a few quarts to self in favor of apple orchards as being more profitable than peach. It is his opinion, that if he had planted apple or- each house. The people used to expect chards years ago in the place of peach, he would have made much more money.

As I have hinted before in this paper, my father never liked the strawberry business and wisely opposed my play just enough to make me determined. I sometimes think that had he "fell in" with my ways and tried to help it along, that I never would have been so enthu- siasm in the business as I have been. I feel that I needed a little opposition in order to fully show what stuff was in me. I remember a lesson he once gave me of learning to depend on my- self. I graduated from Pulaski Acad- emy in June, 1887. I did not attend school that spring as I was very busy with my strawberries. I had three acres to fruit and quite a large new set patch. There was a picnic for the graduates the next day after commencement exercises and I invited my girl to go to the picnic. It was picking day that day and on ac- count of the extraordinariness of the oc- casion, I supposed of course that father would tend the pickers for me, but when I approached him about it early in the day, he very firmly told me that I must tend them myself. It was a very bitter lesson to me, but I staid with the pick- ers, although I felt like kicking myself for disappointing the girl.

From W. N. Scarff, Ohio.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In reply to yours asking for our most interesting experience in fruit growing, as we think of it now, we believe the very first year was the most interesting of all, as then we had everything before us, everything to learn. We had read a great deal of fruit and fruit growing, and of course our expectations were great and when we had our first plantation of 1-4 acre of strawberries, 1-2 acre of raspberries, 1-2 acre of blackberries all nicely set and cared for, we think no one was prouder of a plantation or had greater expectan- cy. As we carefully worked it dur- ing the season and the plants grew larg- er and stronger each day our faith was strengthened in the fact that we had found a vocation for life, for at that time the writer was just out of school and ready for something to do. We planted truck of different kinds between the rows the first year and harvested crop enough to pay labor, rent of ground and plants. The next year we enlarged the plantation and gathered quite a lot of fruit from the strawberries and fully half a crop from the raspberries and blackberries. We were sure now that it would pay, which is always the most in- teresting point after all, so we began planning and planting in earnest and have continued until the present and we are still at it with as deep interest as ever and with more faith.

We have grown many large and paying crops. All have been interesting, but the first berries on our first plantation was the climax with us, and we believe it will be with almost everyone who un- dertakes fruit growing on either a large or small scale. Our crop this season was approximately 1,000 bushels of strawber- ries, 1,000 bushels of raspberries, 200 bushels of blackberries, 100 bushels of dewberries, 100 bushels of currants, 500 bushels of cherries—a very short crop. We were badly damaged with the late frosts and severe drought during the early part of May. Prices have been fair for strawberries and cherries, currants, raspberries, dewberries and blackber- ries ranged higher than for some years. It is all interesting to us because we like it, and we advise no one to under- take to grow fruit unless they do like it.

Market Gossip and the Prospects of the Fruit Crop.

J. H. Hale, of Georgia, who is the own- er of one of the largest peach orchards in the country, reports that the excessive freight rates and the increased price for packages in which the peaches are shipped have this year consumed about all the profits of his peach crop, which is greater than ever before. There are large orchards in his locality in Georgia. The profits of the railroads and the peach basket factories of Georgia are great, owing to the extent of these peach orchards; railroads and factories will cut off their own noses if they make rates and prices so high as to make peach growing there unprofitable.

I was invited by Mr. Hale a few years ago to visit his Georgia peach or- chard and was driven in his carriage to the other neighboring orchards embrac- ing in all, thousands of acres. I had

Apple orchards are certainly safer en- terprises and more profitable as a rule than peach orchards, for the reason that winter apples can be shipped about as safely as potatoes to distant markets, not only of this country but of Europe; whereas peaches are far more perish- able and more expensive to handle, and peach trees are not nearly so enduring as apple trees.

How fortunate it is that orchards of Baldwin apples do not all bear their heaviest crops the same year. In many sections of the country this is the bear- ing year for the Baldwin but in other sections it is the off year. If the bear- ing year should be the same in every state and locality, apples would sell much cheaper. Some times neighbor- ing orchards of Baldwin apples bear full crops different years; some times the year for bearing is changed for known or unknown reasons. It is my opinion that this is the bearing year for more than the average Baldwin or- chards the country over.

The peach crop of Western New York, and generally speaking the country over, is more than ordinarily promising. Edi- tors are poking fun at the Hale's early peaches, which are the first to appear in the Rochester market, claiming that they were called Hale's peaches because they were no larger than hall stones. It is also claimed that Hale's early peach consists simply of peach skin drawn tightly over the peach stone with no flesh intervening. Early Rivers, a large, white peach with red cheek, good qual- ity, is the first good early peach ex- pected in Rochester markets.

In old times, the Early Crawford was considered an early peach, but now it ripens at mid-season or rather later. Early Crawford is still a good peach when grown in perfection, but when the tree is attack with yellows the fruit is of inferior quality and some think it should not be eaten.

The grape crop is promising in New York state. There has been rather too much moisture so far. In some locali- ties the rose beetle has injured the crop, but not seriously.

Prices for small fruits at Rochester, N. Y., have been remarkably good this year. Red raspberries retailed at 14 cents per quart; black raspberries at 12 cents to 15 cents per quart; blackberries at 17 cents per quart. The average price of strawberries has been from 8 to 10 cents per quart. Small fruits at any- thing like these prices can be grown with large profit.

The blackberry crop is larger in West- ern New York than for many years past.

The apple crop is anxiously watched and we get conflicting reports of it as the season progresses. The early prom- ise of apple orchards was remarkably good over the entire country, particu- larly in New York state; later the fruit about Rochester, N. Y., began to drop and we received discouraging reports. Then we heard that late spring frosts had so affected many of the apple or- chards as to seriously injure the fruit. Later we hear that enough fruit is left on the trees in Western New York to warrant the expectation of a fairly good crop of fine apples, mostly Baldwin— this being the bearing year for Bald- wins.

The apple crop in Ohio is not expect- ed to be over half of a crop. In Mich- igan a light apple crop is reported. In Missouri half an apple crop is expected. In Maine not over half a crop is looked for. In Massachusetts the apple crop will be heavy. In Arkansas there will be a large yield of apples. In Indiana there will be a large crop. In Illinois a large crop of apples is expected. There will be a light crop of apples in Nebraska; in Oregon there will be a heavy crop; in Iowa there will be nearly a full crop. In New Jersey there will be an abundant crop; in Pennsylvania there will be a fair crop of apples; in Texas only a light crop. A very heavy crop is expected in Virginia. In Colorado a large crop is expected.

Pears are not expected to be a large crop throughout the country. In West- ern New York the Bartlett pear is a leader but the prospects are only for a medium crop. The Kieffer pear is grown largely here, and is somewhat more promising than Bartlett at the present writing. Prunes and plums

promise a light crop in Western New York.

The grain crops the country over con- tinue exceedingly promising over a large extent of country. The oat, barley, wheat and corn crops are notably pros- perous, where the wheat has been threshed it has been proved to have been well filled and a heavy yield. I have never seen a finer wheat and oat crop than has recently been harvested in Western New York.

The Texas Fruit Crop.—The fruit crop in the Red River region of North Texas, is this season nearly an entire failure, owing to the late freezes and backward wet spring. There is a fair crop in eastern Texas.—T. V. Munson.

In Montreal new potatoes sell at \$3 per barrel; eggs, 17 to 21 cents; butter, 22 to 22 1-2 cents, and cheese, 11 3-8 to 11 7-8 cents per pound.

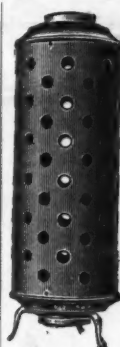
Oregon hop growers expect a crop of 130,000 bales in that state this season.

The apple crop in Virginia and in Southern points generally will not amount to much, according to the last reports. The apple crop of Europe is re- ported to be more favorable than ordi- nary.

Always put your vegetables on in hot water—not boiling. If put to cook in cold water, the flavor will be lost, and in most cases, the vegetables will be "soggy." Too rapid boiling toughens vegetables, while too little heat renders them "flat" and insipid.

If we from wealth to poverty descend, Want gives to know the flatt'ner from the friend.

—Dryden.



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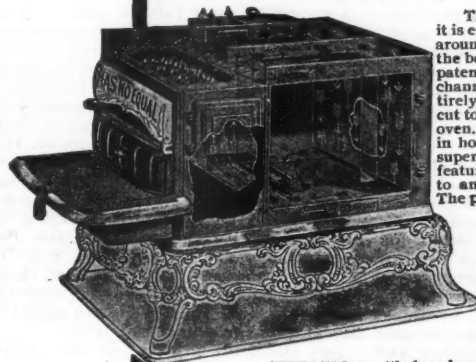
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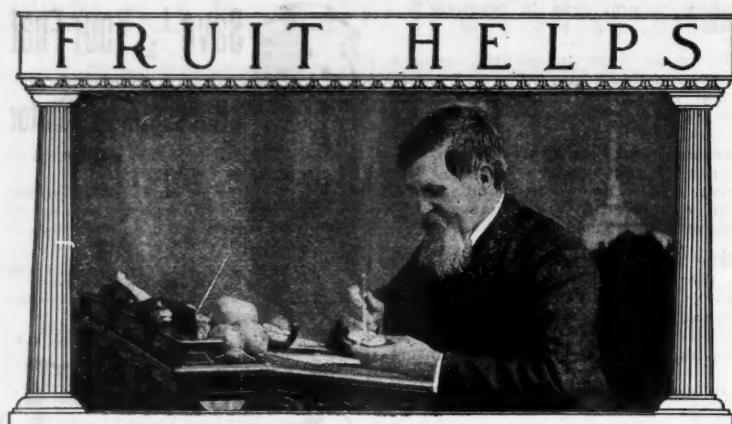
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By Prof. H. E. Vandeman, Associate Editor.

FORESTRY AND FRUIT GROWING.

The fruit grower is deeply interested in forestry, especially in the preservation of our native forests. There is need for clearing away the timber and using the land for growing farm crops, fruits and many other things that are needed by man, but the wholesale, and in many cases wanton destruction of our forests is one of the sad facts of the present age. The ruthless hands of selfish and shortsighted men have almost wasted the timber on millions of acres of land. They have left behind them a waste where once was a wilderness of wealth. It is true that much of the timber has been used to good advantage, but much of it has been burned by fires that have followed in the wake of the lumbermen and the tanbark gatherer or rotted where they fell.

The value of all our farm lands depends very largely on their being a considerable proportion of the country covered with forest. There is no need of citing the cases of the decline of prosperity in countries in which the forests were destroyed. They are deplorable historical facts. It is to be hoped that the like will not occur in this, our beautiful, and beloved country that has been bountifully supplied with forests by the Great Creator. But when every citizen may do as he pleases about destroying or conserving the forests under his care, it is not certain what will be done. The rule is that waste of forest wealth is seen on every side.

Fortunately there is a considerable territory covered with forest that is yet owned by the general and state governments and some of it has been dedicated to public use and is being cared for, or is likely to be so, by those who are able and capable to conserving the forest growth. But every acre of the public domain now covered by forest ought to be taken out of the market and placed under the most modern and enlightened control. These vast tracts should be patrolled by those who have the authority, intelligence and means at command to treat them just as they

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

No Medicine so Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating, to Grape-Nuts, and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a 'bad stomach.' There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

should be treated. Where it is practicable the few intervening private holdings should be bought and utilized as may be best for the purpose in view. In many cases vast natural parks should be formed, good roads built through them, farms developed for those to occupy who have charge of the work of caring for them, the streams stocked with fishes and forests with game. Not a gun should be allowed to be fired on the premises but camping and fishing allowed under proper regulations. The timber should be cut and sold under the supervision of proper officials. No better places could be found for the quartering of our army nor could they be engaged in better service than patrolling these forests and caring for them. All they would need would be the guidance of intelligent foresters. They could not only see that the laws were enforced, but they could keep down the fires that annually destroy millions of not billions of feet of the timber that is becoming more and more precious. Thus could our people have one of their valuable heritages saved from destruction and generations unborn could enjoy the beauty as well as the more substantial benefits that come from the forests.

I would go even further, and rescue from the hands of man considerable tracts of country on the open plains. They should be characteristic of every phase of native American landscape. The time will soon come when there will be but few portions of country that will show what nature gave us on the sage brush plains, the mesas that are covered with cactus, yucca, agave and other typical desert plants. Where may we go to see a characteristic prairie of any extent, if the stockman and the grain farmer are allowed their way? It will be a shame to our nation if these shall vanish from the earth, entirely. Let us do what we can toward preserving at least a remnant of them.

But the fruit grower, on his small farm, though it be, may do something towards enriching the landscape and at the same time protecting his own interests by giving some thought to forestry. He can at least use with economy what these may have left of nature's planting. He can fence off and let nature take care of the trees that are not needed for use. Stock should but rarely be allowed to roam over and pasture in a forest. Animals destroy the small growth and tramp the ground hard over the roots of large trees, which is very injurious to them.

The sweep of the winds in both summer and winter, in fact at all seasons of the year, is hurtful to the orchards and other fruit plantations. A moderate circulation of air is beneficial, but where the full force of storms is not broken, as by a forest, there are several injurious results. The trees are often forced out of their natural habits of growth by severe and continued winds. The fruit is blown off, in some cases, to such degrees as to materially diminish the crops. The snows are allowed to drift where they should not and trees are sometimes broken down by them. The temperature is not so mild nor so even where there is no forest protection. All these and other reasons that might be mentioned, are in favor of having some forest on the fruit farm.

There are beautiful plants and shrubs in almost every forest, and usually, such as will not grow elsewhere. Children, and older people too, should go to the woods and enjoy the flowers of spring time, the cool breath and shade in summer, the nuts and rustling leaves of autumn and the sights of winter, when all is covered by snow or ice. The Lord made the trees for the enjoyment of man, beast and bird and there is every reason why they should permanently occupy a considerable part of our country forever.

H. E. Vandeman

A lawsuit is the thief of time.

Work.

Let me but do my work from day to day
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my
doom,
Of all who live, I am the only one by
whom
This work can best be done in the right
way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor
small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my pow-
ers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the labor-
ing hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows
fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me, my work is best.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Back to the Farm.

In a letter to Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, William Borsodi, editor of the "National Advertiser," urges what he calls a "back to the farm" movement, to correct the congestive condition of the great cities. Mr. Borsodi advances many attractive arguments. He demonstrates—at least to his own satisfaction—that "the young man and the young woman will find it profitable as well as pleasurable to stick to the farms, or to leave the crowded cities for the country, where one with small capital may more easily secure credit and a competency and can have in these days better opportunities as to the right kind of social life than that which is concomitant with limited means in the city. The superiority of country life in relation to the rearing of families will be recognized by all thoughtful people, and the happiness of being 'near to nature's heart' will be considered as truer and better than the pleasure which the city affords." Mr. Borsodi's arguments are sound. Farm life has changed in the last decade, since Hamlin Garland wrote his distressingly realistic stories of the Mississippi valley and Miss Wilkins discovered the dreariness of New England life. The trolley car, the telephone and the thousand and one labor-saving appliances have changed farm life and farm work. Except in new territories the farm is no longer isolated. Farmers' wives are no longer the slaves they once were, and the men no longer get up at 4 o'clock and work until long after candlelight. The successful farmer nowadays is a business man and conducts his farm according to business methods. These facts are shown in the recent report of the secretary of agriculture. Farm lands and farm products have grown steadily in value. During the last five years it has been shown that the farms of the country have increased in value a third, or approximately, \$6,133,000,000. Mortgages have been steadily disappearing. Farmers have been accumulating deposits in the banks. It is a wholesome sign of the times.

Advantages of Fall Planting.—Professor H. E. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says:

The experience of recent years has caused me to change my opinion to some extent on this question. When I see the vast amount of work for the fruit grower crowded into our late springs, I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable for him to do all that work that is practicable in the autumn. In visiting fruit growers I find that many others are coming to the same conclusion.

Trees, plants and vines properly planted in autumn survive our winters and are in better condition to make an early start in spring than those planted in the spring, after waiting for the ground to become in suitable condition for working, then preparing it and planting. The fall-planted will be in much better condition to withstand the almost certain droughts of summer than the spring-planted. A light mulch of well rotted manure spread over the roots will help in resisting the effects of excessive cold and do good to the plants.

"Don't chew your pills" is the advice Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly and the Bookman, of London, gives in an essay. Swallow them whole. That is, don't be forever masticating and commenting on the ills, pains and troubles of life. Take your medicine cheerfully, and instead of rolling it as a bitter morsel in your mouth, let the system take care of it and get the good of it.

The scheme of heaping coals of fire
On people's heads will stop,
Unless the price quits getting higher
And takes a little drop.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

"De man dat keeps talkin' 'bout de world bein' cold an' selfish," said Uncle Eben, "ain't takin' notice of de trouble everybody is willin' to go to give somebody else a merry Christmas."—"Star."

The lamp is yet to be made
for which I haven't made a
chimney that fits.

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AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

ETIQUETTE.

In reply to Susan I will say that etiquette or rules for behavior at home and in society are based on kindness. Anything which is unkind or cruel in our words or conduct cannot be polite, and cannot conform to the usages of good society. Rules of etiquette are made for the purpose of adding to the pleasure of people whom we meet in a social way at church, the lecture, concert or at the home of neighbor or friend. It is not polite for any man or woman to talk loudly, or to attract unduly the attention of others present, nor to monopolize attention. As to whether you should shake hands or not is always important, but never refuse to take the outstretched hand.

A gentleman waits for the lady to bow first. When she recognizes him with a nod he raises his hat. It is proper for neighbors to call upon new comers who seem to have settled permanently in the neighborhood. When a new comer receives such a call, it is very rude in them not to return the call without delay, even though they should not care to continue the acquaintance further.

Table manners are more particularly noticeable. Many children are not taught

Three school girls ask the following questions: 1—What shall I do when in love with a young man who has made every effort to win my love and then has turned his back on me in neglect? 2—What shall I do with a young lover who don't want me to go with any other boy, and yet he goes with other girls whenever he gets a chance? 3—What shall I do with a boy who will not offer to see me home from church, but comes on alone to my house later? 4—What is proper when a boy asks whether he may accompany me on a walk or drive? 5—Also when a boy asks you to kiss him? 6—Also when a boy gets mad at everything you say to him? 7—Also what to do when a girl has a rival living right close to her house?

Aunt Hannah's replies: 1—All you can do with such a boy is to dismiss him from your thoughts as unworthy of you or any girl. 2—if you find the young man unreasonable in his demands of you before marriage rest assured that he will be even more unreasonable after marriage, therefore if he gets very unreasonable dismiss him. 3—Possibly the young man is too bashful to ask that he may accompany you home. It is well to be charitable in such cases. 4—Thank the young man when he offers to escort you if you desire to accept his company. 5—Tell the young man that you do not consider it proper



Prof. H. E. VanDeman inspecting his first crop of pineapples.

good table manners in their own homes, therefore when they dine out they are apt to make grievous mistakes. Never be the first to take your seat at the table—rather be last than first, but always be prompt to take your position ready to be seated at the proper moment. Never be late when invited to dinner or supper. Do not be hasty in eating or in anything that you do at the table. If you are in doubt about some formality simply delay a few moments until you see what your neighbor is doing. As a rule confine your conversation to your neighbor friend at a dinner or tea party rather than attempt to entertain the entire company. Always dress with great care when invited out. Most women or men can appear better if well dressed. Do not attempt undue familiarity at social functions.

In reply to Anxious Lover who is in love with a young girl whose parents seem to object to his attentions on account of the youthfulness of the girl, I will say that he must have patience and wait for developments. He did not advance his interests when he kissed the girl, which was not proper under the circumstance. Remember that in no time of his life is reputation of more value than when attempting to win the love of a true-hearted girl who has watchful parents. If the past record is good, also the present record, you should have hope of winning the girl. If your past record is not good you have but little chance of success.

In reply to Blue Bells I will say that generally speaking it will be well to allow your father to know of the attentions you are receiving from the young man of your own age. But I think you and your mother should be able to come to a wise conclusion in regard to this matter as you know your father much better than I do. I could not recommend young boys or girls to keep such affairs as this secret from their father or mother.

for him to ask for a kiss, and that only engaged people are entitled to this caress. 6—Simply permit him to go on getting mad since you cannot prevent it, then seek more pleasant company. 7—When your next door neighbor is your rival she can make life distressing to you if she is so disposed. The best thing to do is to cultivate friendly relations with everyone, rivals and all.

Mr. Carnegie on Wealth.

Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to the editor of the Dummerline "Press":

Dear Sir: Please tell "R. C." that I have greatly enjoyed his verses. He is both philosopher and poet, but he cannot know, as I do, how trifling are the advantages of wealth. He has to imagine one side. I have lived both, and have learned that

If happiness has not its seat
And center in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich or great,
But never can be blessed.

Beyond a competence for old age, and that need not be great, and may be very small, wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires who laugh are rare. This is just as it should be, and "R. C." has done a bit of good work, (better than most sermons), in putting a great truth so vividly before us.

I hope he has more of such ore to smelt. Your truly,
Andrew Carnegie.

Magistrate—"You are accused of attempting to hold a pedestrian up at 2 o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf?" Prisoner—"I am not guilty, your honor, I can prove a lullaby." Magistrate—"You mean an alibi?" Prisoner—"Well, call it what you like, but my wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge."—Chicago "Daily News."

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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN,
Associate Editor of—
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Dear Sir: Please give me through the Fruit Grower, first, the cause of and remedy for rust on blackberries; second, the cause of black knot on plums and the remedy for it.—Subscriber, Mich.

Reply: Blackberry rust is caused by a fungus that grows on the canes and leaves. It lives upon the sap of the berry bushes and often becomes so abundant on them as to kill them. The part of this parasitic growth that appears on the outside is of an orange color. There is no other way to fight this disease successfully, so far as I know, than by digging up and burning every bush that has any sign of it, and as soon as it is seen. This I have done in my own blackberry patches with good success, but there must be no waiting or the disease will get spread so that it cannot be subdued without destroying the entire berry patch.

The cause of black knot on plum trees is another fungus growth. It eats into the living tissues of the bark and wood and makes a sort of canker, much the same as cancerous growth in the animal system. The result is a knot that is formed by the tree in its efforts to overcome the disease, and at last the circulation will be cut off and that part of the tree beyond the affected spot will die from strangulation and lack of sap. The methods of fighting are, to first use Bordeaux mixture on the trees as a preventive and then the knife as an exterminator. The germs are largely killed and kept from taking hold where the sulphate of copper is present. When once inside, and the knotty excrescences show where the germs are growing, they may be pared down to the quick and the wounds painted with Bordeaux. This sometimes kills out the disease at that place and the branch heals over; but the sure way is to cut off the branch below the knot and burn it. The more promptly this work is done the less chance there is of damage and also of the affection spreading. It is like the suppression of smallpox or any other infectious disease. Germicides and fire faithfully and promptly used will do the work of eradication, but waiting and trifling will allow the disease to go on from bad to worse.

I set out last year a young orchard of pear trees numbering 850 trees. To keep the mice and rabbits from gnawing them during the winter I wrapped them with newspaper, rolling the strips like an old fashioned lamp-lighter. I thought this caused sun scald, in some instances killing the top of the trees, and in April removed the papers. Since that time they have been seriously attacked by rabbits. A neighbor says to take a piece of raw liver and use it like a sponge to rub powdered sulphur on the trees. This I have done and it seems to make a stiff, impervious sort of whitewash. Will it stand the winter storms and

prove a sure preventive against the ravages of rabbits and mice? If not, what shall I do?—W. F. G., Pa.

Reply: It does not seem to me likely that the paper wrappers had anything to do with the trees having been affected with sun-scald. Rubbing the bodies of the trees with raw liver will do no harm and yet prove a very good defence against the rabbits. They do not like the smell of it and will not bite the trees while it is yet fresh, nor for a long time afterward; yet I have known them to gnaw off the bark that had been so treated in wintertime, after rains had washed off the liver to some extent, but only in cases where there was snow and ice on the ground that had covered up almost all other rabbit food. I do not believe that the addition of powdered sulphur would be a benefit, but yet I have never seen it tried. As a defence against mice I do not think it would be of any consequence, for they like anything of a meaty flavor.

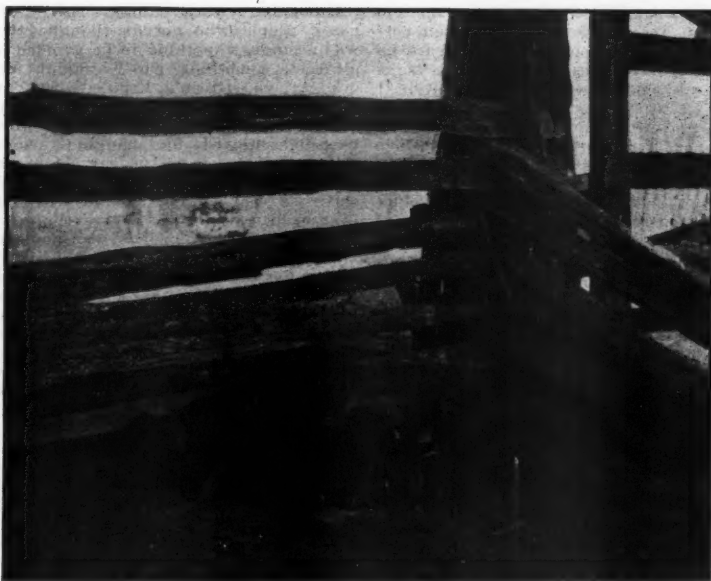
My advice is to get what is known as wood veneer wrappers. These are simply thin sheets of wood, such as fruit baskets are made of, about 10 or 12 by 18 inches in size. They are to be bent around the bodies of young trees and

hands during the entire year. The growing of berries and other crops besides apples will meet this question to some extent.

Can some grape grower advise what the trouble is with the Concord grapes turning black about this season of the year? This is the fourth or fifth year that the grapes have done this although they have been sprayed and carefully taken care of. The fruit forms and grows full size then begins to turn black before ripening and drops off the vine.—C. Kintz, Conn.

Reply:—The trouble is, almost beyond a doubt, black rot. This is a very common disease that affects grapes when they are partly grown, or sometimes when they are almost ready to ripen. It is easily prevented but is incurable when once it is inside the fruit. Bordeaux mixture is the remedy and must be sprayed on the vines and fruit before the germs of the disease have had any opportunity to develop the disease. The spraying should begin soon after the grapes have begun to grow and be repeated about every two weeks. Black rot is as easily kept down with Bordeaux mixture as fire is with water, provided it is used as a preventive and in proper time. The publications of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment stations give full directions for making and applying this and other preparations for spraying and they should be obtained and carefully studied.

H. E. Van Daman.



WEANING OF THE LITTLE PIGS.

tied in place with a strong string or wire. They should be removed when all danger is over in spring and again put on the next fall as soon as there is the least danger.

What can be done to keep the webworms from troubling our trees? I notice that they are now working on a branch here and there. Are they likely to defoliate the trees?—J. G. L., Ohio.

Reply: The fall webworm is an insect that is very destructive as far as it goes, but it rarely becomes so abundant as to defoliate more than a part of a large tree. It is easy to kill the insects when they first start by poisoning the foliage about where they are with any arsenical preparation, made according to the approved directions. As they get larger and spread over the branches more, it is more difficult to kill. It is also practicable to kill the fall webworm in the web by burning them with a torch on a pole. This can be made at almost no expense by tying a rag on the pole and soaking it with kerosene. The sooner the nests are burned the better.

Is the question of securing laborers to gather and handle the crop of fruit from an apple orchard embracing 1,000 acres or more going to become a serious problem? How many men do you think will be needed for 1,000 acres of apple orchards?—Peter Sickles, Mo.

Reply: Yes, it is a serious problem and always will be so. The fruit of 1,000 acres of apple trees will take a big crowd of hands to gather, in my opinion, fully 300 at one time, and maybe more. The fruit must be gathered within a few weeks—not to exceed four, and to get so many people together at once and for so short a working season, there should be some plan by which there may be work supplied for a large part of the

Money in Turkeys.—For a number of years prices for turkeys all over the country have been good. Wholesale prices have been steadily going up, and in New York for the past ten years they have averaged from eight to twenty cents per pound. The price is higher in Boston, but lower in Chicago, where the wholesale prices in the same time have ranged from eight to eighteen cents.

A Stimulating Diet.—Harry Gosney by mistake fed his horse a quantity of poultry food, thinking the same to be conditio powder for the animal. The mistake was not noticed until the horse had scratched up half the garden and showed signs of wanting to set.—Pawhuska (Okla.) Capital.

Weary Willie (reading "ad.")—"Man wanted to chop wood, bring up coal, tend furnace, take care of garden, mind chickens and children."

Frayed Fagin (groaning)—"Gee! Dem matrimonial advertisements make me tired."—"Judge."

"You can go to see your other patients at night, doctor, why can't you come when I send for you? Ain't my money as good as other people's?"

"I don't know madam," was the reply, "I never saw any of it."

"Are you one of the expert witnesses?" inquired the court officer. "I am," answered the high financier. "I've been on the stand two hours and haven't told 'em a thing."—Washington "Star."

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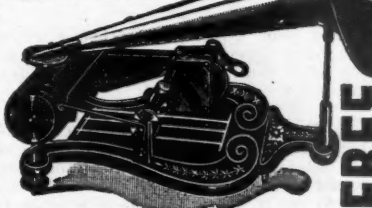
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1906.

EDITORIAL

Blue blood is bad blood.

Custom makes fools of us all.

Air castles are liable to be leaky.

Money makes almost anybody go.

When thieves fall out policemen fall in.

To-morrow is paved with good resolutions.

All loyal people were not killed in battle.

A man who has a corn is not satisfied with shoemakers.

Marry in haste and let the whole family repent at leisure.

There are some people we have to run away from or ignore.

Murder will out. The murderer is also often out (of jail).

He is a lucky physician who has never helped the grave-digger.

Logic does not appeal to every person, neither does kindness.

Never do to-day that which would be wicked to do to-morrow.

Self-defense is a good defense, even for a kicking cow in fly time.

You do not give to children expecting thereby more love from them.

Let the wife beware of the pretty woman who nurses her husband through sickness.

No steam gauge, no weather cock, is more variable than love, yet it may be steadfast.

Those who are loved much, or who love much, should be ever ready to forgive much.

Epitaphs do not interest us for we know that truthful ones are seldom in evidence.

The pride we take in our ancestors should be limited to their good conduct, not to their wealth or social position.

Revengeful deeds often work like the gun which kicks, knocking over the shooter and doing no injury to the enemy.

Does your girl love you better after you have given her a piano, or your boy after you have given him a new automobile?

E. P. Fisher asks that Luther Burbank or some other person produce a smokeless tobacco. He thinks that this would be more helpful to mankind than smokeless powder. The lady readers of Green's Fruit Grower will all say amen to this.

Reading Aloud.—In every home reading aloud to members of the family should be practiced daily if possible. To be able to read well is an art requiring

considerable experience and natural ability. It is not enough for the reader to make every word plainly understood. The reader should attempt to interpret the ideas of the writer of the article or book which he is reading. The reader must make the thoughts of the writer more clearly understood than the average reader could understand it by reading it himself. But do not refrain from reading or from having some member of the family read aloud simply because you are not an accomplished reader. Start by reading as well as you can; by degrees you will improve. Sick people and aged people particularly should be read to daily. Sick people cannot read when reclining upon the bed, and the aged often cannot read through lack of eyesight. No doubt the time will come when readers will be employed at good wages to go from house to house reading.

"Where do you bank your money?" was asked of a farmer.

The farmer took his inquiring friend out into his fertile fields and replied: "I bank it here on these broad acres. Every year I add to the fertility of these fields. I have known banks to fail, I have known robbers to break into houses and carry off the accumulation of years, but I have known no failure where the farmer invested his money in fertilizing his own farm and in keeping it in the highest possible condition. No burglars or thieves can carry off the money I have invested in making this farm capable of producing the best possible crops."

I can make more money off from 10 acres of good rich, well drained soil than I can from 100 acres of poor soil. Most people work over or scratch over too many acres; these acres are often getting poorer and poorer as the years go by. But the man who has ten acres is more apt to keep up the fertility. If you can raise as much on ten acres as you can on twenty, fifty or one hundred so much greater must be the profit, since so much less time is occupied in plowing, cultivating, and caring for the product of ten acres than for the product of fifty acres or one hundred acres.

When I see farm buildings left unpainted, I ask, does not this farmer realize that it is cheaper to keep the buildings painted than to leave them unpainted? He can actually save money by applying paint to his buildings, for paint preserves the wood work. It is possible to make a frame building last 1,000 years by constantly painting it. In fact, I do not see how a board could ever rot if kept covered with paint. But there are men who seem to think they are saving money by neglecting to paint their buildings. It pays to keep good roofs on buildings. A frame building the roof of which keeps off water, should stand hundreds of years, but if the roof leaks, the building will begin to decay at once.

Yes, fix up the old farm house. Very likely you will find that the chimney needs renewing above the roof and the roof needs resingling. It is cheaper and less work to cover the old leaky shingled roof with thick tarred paper, but if you do this buy the very best, which should not be less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Possibly you will have to put in new window sash. If you do put in large panes. Possibly the foundation walls will need cementing where the cement has fallen off. The floors of the porches may need renewing. Many old houses can be made into better houses than new ones. But if the old house is rickety, and if you are in doubt about its being worth repairing, tear it down and build a new house.

Don't Fear.—Don't try to lean on Rockefeller or any other rich man. What were your own two legs made for. I have known many rich men, but never found one who liked to have men lean on him. Rockefeller did not have any one to lean on when he started, neither did most of the other rich men.

Big Grape Vine.—You have seen apple trees 9 feet in circumference, but have you ever seen a grape vine as large around as that? Such a vine as this did exist in California. The vine was 64 years old. The longest branch from this vine is 76 feet and the trellis occupied by the vine is 100x110 feet embracing an area of 1-4 of an acre. Eight hundred people have found shade beneath its branches at one time, and ten tons of grapes were gathered from this vine in 1905, the largest clusters weighing 9 pounds each.

Specialties in Fruit Growing.—A meeting of the Apple Growers' Congress, of a convention of Nut Growers, of an association of Dahlia Growers, of Rose Growers and other similar associations including the Apple Shippers' Association,

the Peach and Grape Growers' Shipping Association, and other similar announcements, would have sounded strangely in this country forty years ago. The fact that growers of the various kinds of fruit have formed associations indicates the marvelous growth in fruit growing in this country. There are many apple growers' associations in this country and many peach growers' associations and many grape growers' associations. There are also periodicals devoted to each individual fruit. This indicates how the work of the age is being classified and how knowledge on any given subject is being assimilated. The time has passed when a man can hope to be a successful apple grower, peach, plum, pear, grape, strawberry or raspberry grower. In order to thoroughly master the situation a man must confine himself to one or at least a few specialties, and the man who has the best success with a vineyard, is the man who attempts nothing else but grape culture. This man finds that he has his hands full in learning all that it is possible to learn in regard to the planting, pruning and caring for vineyards and of marketing the fruit in its best manner at the best prices. Likewise the apple grower finds that he can devote all of his time to studying the wants and interests of a large apple or nut orchard. Many have noticed that instead of one doctor attending to every part of the human system, now one specialist cares for the eye, another for the ear, another for the throat, another for the lungs, etc., but you may not have noticed that the same system of specialization has been extended to fruit growing and other agricultural products.

Labor is not a Curse.—There are many people who act as though labor was a curse, something to be avoided at all cost, something which might degrade them. Green's Fruit Grower intends to do all it can to make it plain that labor should be one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by mankind. Some claim that vice is virtue carried to excess. Excessive labor is in one sense slavery. By looking around with our eyes open, we can see that every creature which God has made was made to labor. The labor of the humble earth worm has made the earth inhabitable by man by making the soil fertile, and the work of most of those creatures which God has made results not only in good to themselves but good to other creatures. Birds feed upon the insects which they chase hour by hour and day by day, not knowing that they are thus benefiting man.

I have just come in from my garden where I manipulate the hoe daily. I do not do this work for the reason that there is no one else to do it; I work the hoe because I know it is a necessity of my being that I should labor with my hands if I would be healthy and happy. The man who does not exercise his sinews and perspire is eaten up by poison. The lazy man does not live out half his days. It is better to wear out than to rust out. Machinery is injured more by rusting than by wearing. When you see a man ashamed of honest labor, mark him as having a weak mind, no matter what his station in life.

The Dwarf Pear Hedge.—I have again to remind the readers of Green's Fruit Grower that it is possible to have an abundance of the various kinds of pears from the earliest variety to the latest by having a single row of dwarf pear trees planted through the center of the garden, forming what I call a dwarf pear hedge, and still it is not a hedge. Plant the trees three to four feet apart in this row, cut back the new growth each year after the leaves fall, thus keeping the trees small and low headed. Keep the ground hoed and cultivated, free from weeds and grass, and you will be astonished at the amount of the largest and finest fruit you have ever eaten, and scarcely any space in your garden will be occupied by this row of trees. The row of pear trees will not interfere with your planting the garden or cultivating it.

Overwork.—Are you overworking? If so remember that while industry is necessary to success overwork is a hindrance. No man ever made a large sum of money by overwork. An overworked man is so reduced in vitality he is not in condition to do the best brain work. Making money is more brain work than physical. He who would achieve the greatest success must keep his brain in good working condition. There are many women who are overworking, thinking that they can best serve their families in this way, but they are mistaken. Their best service cannot be given by overwork, but by limiting their efforts to the amount of strength they possess. It is better that the housewife should continue to live and do a little

work, or managing, than that she should be dead and buried and be able to do nothing.

A \$20,000 Farm Trust.—The announcement is made that a great combination of capital and strong men has recently been made for the purpose of providing a superior grade of dairy products and improving the present methods of distribution. This combination is expected to help the farmer or dairyman, since it will do away with the commission merchants' profit. This new corporation takes the responsibility of delivering butter, cream, and milk from the farmer to the consumer. More capital can be found if desired. The capitalists who are interested in this new company will be found as follows: Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan, Harry Payne Whitney, Anthony Brady, E. J. Berwind, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The ideal hired man is the one who looks after the interest of his employer much the same as though it were his own interest. The ideal hired man sees things that need to be done without having them pointed to him by his employer, and he aims to accomplish as much when his employer is absent as when he is present. The ideal hired man should get more wages than the ordinary one, and should be treated better, and ultimately should have a farm of his own, and he probably will have the good luck which we anticipate, of which he is truly worthy.

Bleaching Evaporated Apples.—J. T. Workman of the state of Washington, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, asks for information about the bleaching of dried apples. In reply I will say that I do not know that dried apples (the old product) can be bleached. Apples for evaporation are bleached with sulphur before they are evaporated, by confining them in close quarters highly charged with the fumes of burning sulphur, much the same as broom corn and straw for making hats is bleached. The fruit prepared by peeling and slashing of the evaporator is clean and white and the fumes of the sulphur do not change the color but prevent the color from turning dark during and after evaporation.

No, the accumulation on grass resembling spittle does not come from frogs or snakes as you assume. It is caused from a small insect. I have seen this frothy substance on grass in the Adirondack mountains, but no where else.

Harvest Apples.—Why are not harvest apples ripe in harvest time as in former days? This question was asked of the writer recently. I can remember when a child forty or fifty years ago roving through a field of wheat ripe for the harvest and finding in the center of the large orchard, in which the wheat had been sown, a tree of Sweet Bough apples which was loaded down with beautiful, fully developed specimens. In addition to this the ground beneath the tree was literally covered with tempting fruit fully ripe. The tendency of this variety is to drop off before full maturity. The fact that the orchard had been sown to wheat kept other members of the family from visiting this tree as they otherwise might have done. I have a tree of this same variety, the Sweet Bough, growing on my lot on Highland avenue, in this city, but the fruit is not at the present date (July 27th) more than half grown, yet the wheat crop in this vicinity has been harvested, therefore the question asked is a pertinent one.

The early apples which I see offered for sale in the city markets at this date are inferior specimens, less than half the size attained by those varieties when fully grown. It is evident that the crops of wheat in old times ripened earlier than at present, or that the early apples ripen later than formerly. But since I have a distinct recollection of being in the midst of harvesting wheat in early August many years ago, I cannot think that the wheat of old times ripened earlier than the wheat crops do at present. I am therefore, led to suspect that early apples do not mature as early as they did many years ago.

"I never thought," said the conceited lecturer, "that my voice would fill that hall." "No," replied the candid man; "I thought at one time it would empty it."



The above picture is from a Russian revolutionary source. It represents one poor man growing wheat (notice his plow) while seven people live off his work.



EDITED BY MILDRED GREEN BURLEIGH.

Wooing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by B. P. M. Sours.

No face so dear as thine! O say! art thou
To go away, and not to speak to me?
Like glinting colors of a shell, I see—
Like rainbow beauty, is thy love; but now,
I wonder when—or if!—or where, or how?
But life were dearer could it be with thee,
Like daybreak blarney, all a jubilee;
But I am lonely, like a swinging bough
Without a bird. Come, be a bird to me—
Sing sweetest songs of purity and love!
How blessed then the air, how blue above!
The passing years, how full of ecstasy!
Love, art thou mine? I would thou wert,
but thine
It is to say,—thou hast not answered,
mine.

The Woman's View-Point.

Measure thy neighbor's loan, and strict re-
pay;
Give more, if more thou canst; some future
day
His ready hand thy needy call supplies;
But shun bad gains, those losses in dis-
guise.
Love him who loves thee; to the kind draw
nigh;
Give to the giver, but the churl pass by.
Men fill the giving, not the ungiven hand;
The gift is good, but Rapine walks the land
Leaving the seed of death; though much
he give
The willing donor shall rejoice and live.
—Hesiod. B. C. 944.

To the Engaged Girl.

Do not plight your troth to any man
without being very sure that you cannot
live happily without him.

Some girls make and break engage-
ments of marriage as casually as they
would an engagement to go to the thea-
ter.

They think it fine to be engaged to
two men at the same time.

It isn't fine, girls; it's contemptible,
and hurts a girl immeasurably.

Do not lead a man on to propose
merely for the satisfaction of conquest.
Human hearts are not made to juggle
with.

After you have accepted a man's love
try and realize the responsibility that
rests upon you.

You must train yourself to be a good
wife.

Learn the housewifery arts that will
teach you how to make a happy home.

Try and bring out all that is best
in your fiancée; let him see that you love
and respect him and admire his fine
qualities.

Encourage him to be upright and in-
dustrious.

Help him to save by not demanding
extravagant gifts and treats from him.

Don't look on him as merely the man
who can help you to have a good time;
look on him as your future husband, the
man you love and honor.

That all sounds like a very large con-
tract, girls, but that is what you are
responsible for when you accept a man's
love.

And whether the acceptance is sym-
bolized by a ring or not, the obligation
is there just the same.

Lord Dedbrooke—"There is one great
trouble in your country in my opinion
Blood don't count, you know."

Chicago Heiress—"Now, don't you
make a mistake. Why, we just use
that, and horns, hoofs, bristles, and—
well, you can bet nothing's wasted in
Poppa's business!"—"Punch."

"Really," complained the cranky wo-
man, "I never met a man so hard to
please as my husband." "Indeed?" re-
plied Miss Speitz, "and it was only a few
days ago that he proposed to you. How
quickly men change."—Philadelphia
"Press."

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-
ing Syrup has been used by mothers for
their children while teething. Are you dis-
turbed at night and broken of your rest by
a sick child suffering and crying with pain
of cutting teeth? If so send at once and
get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing
Syrup" for children teething. Its value is
incalculable. It will relieve the poor little
sufferer immediately. Depend upon it,
mothers, there is no mistake about it. It
cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and
Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the
Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives
tone and energy to the whole system.
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for chil-
dren teething is pleasant to the taste, and
is the prescription of one of the oldest and
best female physicians and nurses in the
United States, and is for sale by all drug-
gists throughout the world. Price, twenty-
five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840
1906.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To cleanse and brighten China or Jap-
anese matting go over it with a cloth
dipped in strong salt water.

A quick method of making bread-
crumbs is to cut the crumb from a stale
tin loaf into a muslin bag, tie at the
top, and rub gently with both hands for
a few minutes. The bread will then be
fine enough for any purpose.

Never wash chamols skins in hot wa-
ter. Use cold water and avoid soap, if
possible. The skins clean very easily,
as a matter of fact. This applies also to
chamols-skin gloves, which are so popu-
lar in summer.

To keep dress skirts free from wrin-
kles if there are no patent hangers con-
venient, they should be folded down the
center front, then the doubled skirt
folded in thirds, and a large safety pin
thrust through the folds. The safety
pin, when fastened, is used as a hanger,
and in this way the skirt hangs straight,
with no strain on any part of the waist-
band.

Clean the bathtubs, stationary wash-
stands and sinks with kerosene, as there
is no better vanquisher of grease and
dirt. Rub them well with oil, allow it
to dry and let the hot water run until
the oil has disappeared.

An enterprising amateur gardener
says that watercress can be grown in a
garden as well, or almost as well, as

Its Limitations.

"Madam," said the young man who
had called at the back door on May day,
"I have the pleasure of introducing to
you our new automatic house cleaning
machine—a simple little thing which does
the whole work of house cleaning, leav-
ing to you merely the general supervi-
sion."

"Does it all, hey?" demanded the wom-
an of the house. "Will it wash the out-
side of the upstairs windows."

"Why, no, madam, but—"

"Will it take down, wash, stretch to
dry, iron and hang up the parlor cur-
tains?"

"Well, of course—this machine—"

"Will it gild the chandeliers, paint the
kitchen, make my daughter help with
the dishes, persuade my husband to be
contented with cold dinners, get out the
screens and patch them up?"

"Oh, madam, this machine—"

"Will it take down the parlor stove
and set up the refrigerator, wash the
winter bedding and put it away, lay
down the furs with moth balls, paper
the hall bed-room, wash down the paper
in the bath-room, wash, fold, starch and
iron and put away the family clothes,
darn, patch and sew on buttons, wash
dishes, set three meals a day and pacify
the household?"

"No madam, you have misunderstood
the limitations of this machine."



A BED OF PEONIES.

This old-fashioned flower has gained greatly in popularity. In recent years it has been greatly im-
proved, blossoms being as handsome as the rose and as fragrant. Plant peonies in November.

in the proverbial flowing water. It must,
however, be planted in such close prox-
imity to a spring or water supply that
it can be watered twice a day. The cress
thrives best when sown in a sort of sunk-
en bed, with a ridge of earth around it
to keep in the moisture.

Rice is invaluable for cleaning carafes
and oil and vinegar cruets. For the oil
cruet use warm water and a little wash-
ing soda to remove the oil. Then put in
a tablespoonful of rice with warm soap-
suds, shake vigorously, and rinse in
clear water. Do not use the soda in
vinegar cruets. For a water carafe use
at least two tablespoonfuls of rice and
several lumps of soda.

Half a lemon dipped in salt will do all
the work of oxalic acid in cleaning cop-
per boilers, brass tea kettles and other
such utensils.

Remove any grease spots from wall
paper by dipping a piece of flannel in
spirits of wine and rubbing the spots
very gently.

Put some sand or pebbles in the bot-
tom of the tall, slender vases when put-
ting flowers in them. This will prevent
them tipping over.

A bowl of lime in a damp closet will
dry and sweeten it.

An excellent dish is of scrambled eggs
with onions. Chop coarsely two slices
of Spanish onion; put them into a sauce-
pan with plenty of butter, and when
they are thoroughly cooked without be-
ing brown, throw in four eggs beaten
together with pepper and salt to taste;
keep on stirring until the eggs are
nearly set, and then serve on slices of
toast.

A New York young woman fell upon
her lover's neck the other day and broke
it. She weighs 260 pounds, and as she
had not seen the young man for some
time she rather overdid the greeting.
Women of that size should fall on some
other portion of their lover's anatomy,
as a neck is easily broken.

Nothing helps a farm like having a
smart woman on it.

"Limitations," demanded the woman of
the house. "I guess it has limitations.
It will be a long time yet before any
man will get up a machine that will do
all a woman has to do in house cleaning
time."

She took a fresh mouthful of tacks
and went back to the dining room car-
pet and the agent faded sadly away.

The Culinary Realm.—It should be re-
membered that boiling water is a val-
uable disinfectant within the reach of
every household and should be used lav-
ishly. All cooking utensils should not
only be washed thoroughly but rinsed
in boiling water and dried before being
put away. Soap or washing powder,
added to boiling water, for scrubbing
purposes, enhances its qualities of dis-
infection.

Sinks, washstands and toilets should
receive careful attention and disinfect-
ants should be used. Receptacles for
garbage, of course, should be kept cov-
ered, and as far removed as possible from
the house. They should be scalded at
least twice a week.

Cellar walls should receive their semi-
annual coat of whitewash in the spring
and fall of the year.

Lime, aside from being a disinfectant,
will keep the cellar free from dampness.
On clear days a circulation of air should
be permitted. Cleanliness, pure air, and
sunshine are within the reach of all and
constitute a strong ally to sanitary liv-
ing.

Chicken Cream Soup.

An old chicken for soup is much the
best. Cut it up into quarters, put it
into a soup kettle with half a pound of
corned ham and an onion; add four
quarts of cold water. Bring slowly to a
gentle boil, and keep this up till the
liquid has diminished one-third and the
meat drops from the bones; then add
half a cupful of rice. Season with salt,
pepper and a bunch of chopped parsley.

Keep the boys and girls well shod.

100% ON YOUR MONEY EVERY YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS

This is the marvellously good investment, that
more than 700,000 users have actually found the
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be.
With the average number of cows a DE LAVAL
machine saves and earns its whole cost the first year,
which it continues to do yearly for its established life
of fully twenty years more to come.
There surely isn't another such investment, either
on the farm or off it, open to anyone having cream
to separate. Why delay making it?
As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash of
course there is a fair discount for it, but if not any
reputable buyer may secure a DE LAVAL machine
on such liberal terms that the machine is actually
free of cost for it will earn its cost and
more while you are paying for it.
Send at once for catalogue and full particulars.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
General Office: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.
Branches: 1114 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO; 1114 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO; 1114 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Don't Forget the Kitchen.

Hang at least one picture in your
kitchen in such a place that it will meet
your eye a sort of times daily, says Bos-
ton Traveler. Let it be a landscape or
a figure or a picture "that tells a story,"
only be sure that it is not a scene that
reproduces something of the daily rou-
tine. If practicable, change the picture
for another once a week or month. Good
prints of the best pictures can be had.
Take a look at the picture often, seeing
what it means, or, rather, realizing each
time what it says to you personally.

This will break up the monotony,
which is the deadliest thing about house-
work and some other occupations, and
will help to prevent the formation of the
"fixed idea," which is the seed of most
mental and emotional troubles. Just
try this for a month. You will find this
suggestion one to be thankful for, al-
ways bearing in mind that "the point of
the idea lies in the application of it."

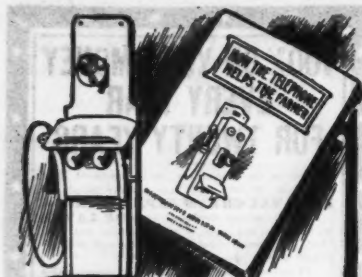
Why Thunder Sours Milk.—Milk, like
most other substances, contains millions
of bacteria. The milk bacteria that in
a day or two, under natural conditions,
would cause the fluid to sour are pecu-
liarly susceptible to electricity. Electri-
city insipids and invigorates them, af-
fecting them as alcohol, cocaine or
strong tea affects men. Under the cur-
rent's influence they fall to work with
amazing energy and instead of taking a
couple of days to sour the milk they
accomplish the task completely in half
an hour.

It is not the thunder in a storm that
sours milk; it is the electricity in the
air that does it. With an electric bat-
tery it is easy, on the same principle,
to sour the freshest milk. A strong
current excites the microbes to supermi-
crobian exertions and in a few minutes
they do a job that under ordinary con-
ditions would take them a couple of
days.

Peaches Peeled With Lye.—The meth-
od of the California Fruit Canners as-
sociation at San Jose of using lye for
eating off peach skins as a substitute
for paring was investigated by a mem-
ber of the California State Board of
Health. By this process the fruit is im-
mersed in the hot lye and quickly passed
into pure cold water, which is con-
stantly changing and quickly washes
away the alkali. The process is be-
lieved to be entirely cleanly and the
fruit healthful, the peaches not being
handled as they must be when peeled by
hand. Two cans of peaches thus pre-
pared were analyzed with reference to
acid content. In both practically the
normal amount of acid was found. It
is stated that the same process is used
with prunes.

To Preserve Grapes.—A Western farm
paper says the Frenchman's way of
keeping grapes fresh for winter use is
somewhat different from our cold stor-
age system. The method is rather new
and almost unknown in this country.
When ripe in the fall grapes wanted for
winter use are cut with about six inches
of the vine attached, care being taken
not to bruise the grapes. A number of
large-necked bottles are arranged on
horizontal racks in a cellar, and into
each of these is placed the stems of a
bunch of grapes. The grapes do not
touch the bottles to be bruised, and are
supplied with moisture through the im-
mersed vine stems. In this manner
choice table grapes are kept fresh all
winter.

"Grapes are good for malaria, and
pineapples will heal a sore throat.
"But onions are the most valuable food
of all. A raw onion, taken every night
before turning in, cures the worst cases
of insomnia. Onion soup is an excellent
remedy for debility of the digestive or-
gans."



YOU WANT THIS FREE BOOK

You need a telephone. You can't afford to try to get along without one. This little book shows you how simple and easy it is to get a system of your own. We send it free the same day you write for it. It tells the tremendous advantages of a farm telephone—the steps it saves, the time it saves and the money it saves.

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONES

are made in the greatest independent telephone plant in the world. Thousands and thousands of farmers are using them. Most of these farmers learned how to get a system of their own from this little book. C-23 "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer."

It is packed full of information you should have. Don't delay. Write for it today.

THE STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

24.95 BUYS THE NEW IMPROVED MODEL K ECONOMY HAND CREAM SEPARATOR

400-pound per hour capacity, the best separator made in the world, provided we receive your order within 30 days.

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad and send to us and we will send the big, 400-pound per hour capacity, New Improved, Model K Economy Hand Cream Separator by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your nearest railroad station, and if you are convinced it is the equal of any separator you can buy anywhere for \$100.00, then pay the railroad agent our special thirty-day offer price \$24.95 and freight charges. The separator weighs about 200 pounds and the freight will average about \$1.00 for each 500 miles.

TAKE THE SEPARATOR HOME, give it a thorough trial, compare it with any other separator made, and if you do not find this new, big, 400-pound per hour separator made, and if you are not convinced it is in every way the highest grade cream separator made in the world, you can, any time after giving it the most thorough trial for any part of 60 days, return it to us at our expense and we will immediately return your \$24.95 together with any freight charges paid by you.

THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY FOR 30 DAYS. To get this new, big, 400-pound per hour capacity Model K New Improved Economy Separator for only \$24.95, less than one-half the price for which separators are sold to dealers in carload lots, and one-fourth the price at which inferior separators are sold at retail, to take advantage of this extraordinary offer, we must receive your order within 30 days.

WE HAVE 3,000 of these new big, 400 pounds per hour capacity Model K Economy Separators on hand and as a most extraordinary offer and inducement to dispose of them all within 30 days we make this astonishing offer. Send no money. Pay the \$24.95 to the railroad agent after the machine has been received, then try it 60 days and if the separator is not entirely satisfactory return it to us and get your money back.

THIS SEPARATOR is covered by a written, binding 20-year guarantee. We will always furnish you repairs in the years to come. We guarantee the machine to do everything that any other separator will do and do it easier and better. Don't wait until next spring and then pay \$75.00 or \$100.00 for an inferior machine. Send us your order immediately. Your order must reach us within 30 days to get the benefit of our \$24.95 price on the big 400 pounds per hour capacity Model K Economy Separator, the best separator made in the world. If you don't order this Big Machine at \$24.95, don't fail to write for our free literature. Address: **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.**

THIS IS THE STYLE

of suits now worn by correct dressers everywhere. It is many years since fashion has produced such handsome and nobby garments for men's wear. LOOK at the long straight front effect of coat, the shaped back with long vent. "They are beauties," will look well on old and young.

TO BE UP-TO-DATE order from us a full suit, coat, pants and vest made from the new dove Brown Worsted or a Black and White mixed cloth. We will make it exactly like the above illustration, with an extra pair of striped worsted Trousers, and an extra fancy vest, to wear on occasion, practically two full suits for the price of one suit.

Indeed, we send them to you in a neat, patent suitcase, without extra charge.

Let us send you a large illustration of the new suit, showing every detail in back and front. With it will send free newest samples for Suits, Trousers, Fancy Vests, etc. A postal card will tell them to your door. Address:

THE FIFTH AVENUE TAILORS,
947 Keaner Bldg., Fifth Ave. & Congress, CHICAGO
References: Royal Trust Company Bank. Cap. \$1,000,000.

ALL ONLY \$10

Darken Your Gray Hair

DUBY'S OZARK HERB restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair soft, glossy and healthy appearance. **IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP,** is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. **PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT,** will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

OZARK HERB CO., Block 31, St. Louis, Mo.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Fancy Apples.—Yes, it pays to grow fancy apples if you have the ability to dispose of the same at fancy prices. To the westward where irrigation is adopted in orchards, fancy apples are grown which are sent to the New York city market in boxes holding a few dozen and are often wholesaled at three to five cents each and the supply hardly accommodates the demand at those high prices, which show that the man who can grow fancy apples, that is apples of large size, great beauty and excellent quality, it at liberty to fix almost his own prices.

About Composts.—Reply: I would recommend your having a compost heap. This can be made of stable manure or sods or partly of road dust and sand or any waste rubbish such as vines from the garden. This should be located in a secluded place where it is not offensive to any person. Everything in the way of waste can be thrown upon this pile. If the waste is objectionable, it can be immediately covered with soil or more road dust or litter; thus the pile will accumulate, the material rot, and after a few months the entire pile can be turned over and thoroughly mixed so as to preserve all the elements of vitality. Before turning the pile and mixing, hen manure can be spread over the entire surface, thus incorporating a valuable compost heap.

A REMARKABLE ORCHARD DEAL.

Near the shore of Lake Ontario, just north of Rochester, N. Y., there is a fifty-acre apple orchard, composed mostly of Baldwins, which is owned by a wealthy gentleman who lives in another state. This apple orchard is young, vigorous and productive but has been somewhat neglected. The owner has had difficulty in getting a suitable manager for this orchard. There are few business men who realize that it requires a competent man to manage such an orchard as this. We often hear in these latter days of apple orchards embracing several hundred or several thousand acres but we seldom stop to think of the amount of work and of the care and skill required to manage a big orchard successfully and profitably.

This rich owner finally approached a gentleman of considerable wealth, whose farm of several hundred acres was successfully devoted to large orchards of apple, pear and peach. Knowing this orchardist's skill and business capacity, the rich owner made him the following marvelous proposition, knowing that if he did not make him a tempting offer he would not secure his services. Here is his offer:

"If you will undertake the management of my fifty acre apple orchard I will be to all expense for repairs and material, will pay all taxes and will give you half of the receipts from the sale of apples from this big orchard."

The offer was promptly accepted. It is estimated that this orchard will yield this year fifteen to twenty thousand barrels of apples; therefore the Rochester fruit grower who has accepted the remarkable offer is likely to receive from five to ten thousand dollars for his services, and it is not expected that he will live on the premises or do any work. His contract simply calls for the management of a farm embracing the fifty-acre orchard, its cultivation and pruning of the trees, gathering and marketing the fruit, etc.

A WALK IN MY GARDEN.

How fresh and attractive the garden looks in the early morning after the foliage has been bathed in dew through the hours of night. My garden is not an extravagant one either in size or its contents. There are three long rows of asparagus which delights the family at dinner through April, May and June, and later as an attractive ornamental foliage bed. There are a few rows of onions, lettuce, radishes, beans, cucumbers, melons, and at one side near the dwarf pear row three rows of strawberries and red raspberries. At one end of the garden near the walk I have planted asters, balsam, carnations.

The first thing I do on getting up in the morning is to wander out and look over the garden. I take particular interest in everything growing in this garden and get much pleasure from it. Many of the plants there were planted by my own hands, and many is the time I have bent my back in hoeing and pulling out the weeds. It is a pleasure after breakfast, to pick up the hoe, which I always keep in one corner of the piazza, and go through the garden rows loosening the ground or cutting up weeds where such attention is most needed. From the time the early strawberries begin to ripen until autumn I am con-

tinually having some kind of fruit ripening in my garden or some flower unfolding, or something else to attract my attention. I advise my readers to take an interest in the garden. There is much pleasure and satisfaction in such work.

THE MAN FROM TEXAS.

As I was roving in my flower garden before breakfast one morning recently, I came face to face with a stranger who at once impressed me favorably. He raised his cap and introduced himself as J. W. Sawder of Denton, Texas. He is a teacher in the Industrial Arts Institute. His particular branch is rural arts, horticulture, forestry, etc. I invited him to take a chair on my porch and greatly enjoyed the better part of an hour in hearing him tell about the marvels of Texas. He seemed to be equally interested in learning about my observations and experiments. I cannot tell when I have met a man who impressed me so favorably on short notice as Professor Sawder. He has an eloquent and convincing eye and carries with him something that convinces me that he is more than ordinarily a talented man. He had stopped over at Rochester, as many travelers do, considering Rochester the mecca of horticulturists in the East. He had long been a reader of Green's Fruit Grower and therefore felt that he had some acquaintance with the editor.

"There never was a time in the history of this country," said Professor Sawder, "when the outlook for horticulture was so promising."

"It is indeed remarkable," I replied, "how rapidly the masses of our people are learning to consume fruit as a wholesome diet. I estimate that the average American family now consumes more than ten times the quantity of various fruits than the average family did forty years ago."

"A man in my own state of Texas," continued Professor Sawder, "Merrill of Michigan has one of the largest peach orchards of modern times, and many other enterprising men have planted and are planting large orchards, vineyards, berry fields, hoping to supply not only the local demand of Texas, but the demand for early maturing fruits in other more northerly states. Parker Earl of Roswell, New Mexico, has marvelous big orchards of peaches and other fruits which are now in full bearing. J. H. Hale and others have peach orchards embracing thousands of acres in Georgia. Professor H. E. Van Deman is planting thousands of acres of tropical fruits and a pecan orchard in the South. The Pacific coast is making great strides in orchards and in the growing of other small fruits. The Eastern states are producing one hundred times the quantity of fruit produced thirty years ago and yet the demand is actually in advance of the supply."

Then Professor Sawder mentioned the various localities in the great state of Texas which were giving special attention to certain lines of fruit growing. Texas is more than a state. It is a country of itself, covering a vast territory not fully developed at the present hour. The governor of Texas has expressed a wish that when he dies a pecan tree should be planted at the head of his grave, indicating that he is not lacking in enthusiasm for the best nut the world has ever produced.

In the institution where Professor Sawder teaches, men and women are fitted for every department of life. The aim is to be intensely practical; thus those arts that pertain to the home are given special attention. Girls are taught how to sew, cook bake and how to keep house. Here is an indication that Texas is in the front ranks of enterprising states.

VALUE OF FRUIT EXHIBITS.

I know of no place where a fruit grower can spend his time to greater profit than to attend horticultural meetings or fairs where fruits are exhibited, where he can study the various varieties. In no way can he better learn to distinguish one variety from another, or to get a correct idea about what constitutes a first-class specimen of fruit. Fruits on exhibition are the choicest specimens. They may be considered better than first-class fruit. But he who finds varieties of fruit on exhibition of great excellence, must not hasten to the conclusion that he can produce in his own locality in such perfection those various varieties that are shown. He must look over the exhibit having in mind the great skill required in growing some of the rare varieties shown. For instance, he might see beautiful specimens of Jonathan apples, or the Josephine, or Winter Nellis pear, and being pleased with the high quality of these fruits, attempt to plant them largely on his own grounds, only to meet with misfortune, since these varieties might not succeed with his method of culture and his peculiar location. It is well to talk with exhibitors of

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fruits and get points from them about the habits of various varieties, as to whether they are productive and hardy, what their weak points are and what are their strong points.

BOXES FOR APPLES IN PLACE OF BARRELS.

Apples barrels are scarce and the tendency is that they may be higher in price in years to come since lumber for making barrels is not in large supply. This scarcity of barrels has led many to pack their apples in boxes. It looks as though more apples each year will be packed in boxes. There are many consumers who will not buy a barrel of apples since they have no good place for storing them, and fear that they may decay in their warm cellars. These purchasers prefer a smaller package. Many more apples can be sold if they can be purchased in boxes of moderate size carefully graded and carefully packed. Who would buy a box containing a bushel or more of grapes and yet how many there are who would buy a five or ten pound basket. It seems to me that the same facts will apply to apples. The temptation to put inferior apples in the middle of the barrel is great with some people but in packing in smaller boxes there will be less temptation. Apples packed in barrels shrink and if kept in storage several months must be repacked before shipment or they will rattle in the package, which is fatal. But when apples are packed in small boxes there is less opportunity for them to rattle. If each apple is wrapped in paper there will be still less liability to rattle. Since the paper around each apple occupies some space this will more than pay for the cost of wrapping each specimen and apples thus wrapped in paper keep longer and present a more attractive appearance to the buyers. Boxes being square will pack more closely in a car for shipment than will barrels. A car filled with barrels leaves at least one-tenth of the space vacant that would be filled if the packages were square. The readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have superior fruit in their cellars or storage houses may find it advantageous to pack this fruit in boxes of regulation size, wrapping each specimen in paper, being careful to see that no second class fruit is packed. Such boxes, if attractively made, labeled with the name of the variety and the name of the packer should sell well in almost any market.

HOW TO PACK FRUIT.

The packing of fruit generally done by the average farmer or fruit grower is of a low order, for the reason that the average ruralist does not know how the various fruits should be packed. When you consider this subject you will see that it requires considerable information and study to know how to pack even one class of fruit, for instance the cherry or grape. When it comes to knowing how to pack all the various kinds of fruits, strawberries, raspberries, apple, pear and plum, it is not surprising that the average man should not know how these fruits should be prepared for market. Thus the average eastern cherry grower hardly ever packs his fruit. He simply places the cherries in a basket just as they are picked from the tree, and sells them to a commission house. The commission house employs a large number of women with deft fingers who sort over these cherries, placing them in attractive layers, the top layer being so placed in the bottom of the box, and the others in succession, so that when the cover is removed a beautiful showing is made and the fruit arrives in market in fine condition. All defective cherries, or those lacking stems, are sold at home to pie makers.

The same may be said of sorting fruit. The average ruralist does not know how it should be sorted. When you talk to him about first-class apples, he has but a vague idea in his mind what constitutes first-class apples. It is owing to these reasons that co-operation among farmers and fruit growers may be so helpful. With co-operation skillful men can do the sorting and packing, and in case of small shipments at high rates, everything can be shipped in carload lots, and all of an equal grade in every respect, as though the entire product of the community were grown by one man.

HOW TO TREAT AN ORCHARD IN LATE SUMMER.

It is important that every twig of every tree should be well ripened when winter comes. Those branches which are not well ripened on approach of winter will perish. If you continue to cultivate your orchard through late summer and early fall you will induce a late growth of the branches which will not be hardy. We aim to have the

buds of trees, plants and vines ripen before early in the fall in order to better endure the stress of winter. People injure their trees, plants and vines by continuing cultivation too late in summer or early fall. The peach and plum trees more than any other should have the wood well hardened early in the fall.

Nurserymen stop the cultivation of the young trees in nursery rows in August and some times in July so that the branches may harden up to endure the winter. Orchardists generally stop cultivation the latter part of July or even earlier in the case of the peach. At the time of ceasing to cultivate the orchard, sow some kind of cover crop. It is not well to leave the soil entirely uncovered during fall and winter. There are many kinds of covered crops, such as rye, oats, buckwheat, cowpeas, crimson clover, and vetches. Whatever you sow, after the cover crop has been plowed under by shallow plowing early next spring, gives continuous cultivation in the orchard until about July 1st when cultivation should stop and cover crops again be sown. Or the treatment I have advised for orchard trees is some times applied to raspberries, blackberries and other small fruit plants and to grape vines, except that you should be more careful what you sow among these small fruits for the cover crop. Most fruit growers do not sow any seeds for a cover crop in these small fruits since they are liable to cause additional work to eradicate them. Certainly you should not sow rye, crimson clover, or anything of that kind in your small fruit plantation. The sowing of any kind of grain there would naturally carry the seeds of many weeds. Some people sow oats in their small fruits later in the fall but I never practice such sowing.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Being an amateur fruit grower I read with pleasure the many instructive articles that appear in your paper. Here in the province of Quebec we are at a disadvantage for fruit growing owing to the severity of our climate. The thermometer goes down to 25 and 30 degrees below zero some winters. And only the very hardiest varieties of fruit trees are suitable.

Plums, I think, are a failure here as I have tried different varieties without success. Trees will sometimes live to be five or six years old and after a severe winter without plenty of snow they are generally winter killed or left in such a condition that they won't bear fruit for a good many years. I am at present making a test of Japanese varieties, Abundance and Burbank. Raspberries are also not successful as the canes are generally damaged if not carefully covered in the fall. Montreal is now one of the greatest fruit markets on this continent. Most of the fruit grown in the Niagara fruit belt is sent here either to be sold to local dealers or to be shipped to Europe. We also receive large cargoes of lemons and oranges from the Mediterranean ports which are generally sold on the wharves or in the fruit auction rooms. Dealers from your side of the line come to attend these sales. Montreal is also famous for the fine musk melons that are grown here, many of them being shipped to the principal hotels in New York city. I noticed in the June number of your paper a subscriber from Ohio asks Professor Van Deman if birds were to be considered a friend or an enemy of the fruit grower. Well up to this summer I always thought they were a friend, but after the experience I have had with the cherry bird I must say he isn't included as they stripped all my cherry trees and afterwards played havoc with the red currants. Hoping I haven't taken up too much of your space I am yours truly,

J. Byrne.

I have long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, I am greatly interested in its pages. I am the pastor of a strong church yet am interested in fruit growing, farming, gardening, poultry and other kindred work. I read many farm papers but I prize Green's Fruit Grower as among the best. I recommend it to my friends and church people as valuable for the orchard, farm, household and other departments of rural life. Wishing you great success, I remain.—E. H. Socwell, Adams Center, N. Y.

Naming the Twins.—A Washingtonian whose wife presented him with twin daughters decided to name them Kate and Duplicate. Several years later twins were again born into the family—this time boys, who were duly named Peter and Repeater. A third time this strenuous opponent of race suicide was blessed with children twain, and this time he firmly named the wee lads Max and Climax.

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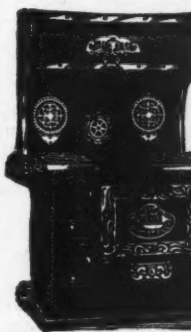
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Our Small Fruit Department

SMALL FRUITS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The cultivation of small fruits has become a vast industry, giving employment to many people. It is almost impossible to comprehend the number engaged, directly and indirectly, in fruit growing. The abundance of the crop is evidence of the progress we are making in this branch of agriculture. When we consider the large territory adapted to fruit growing, and the facilities for handling it, it would seem that there is a wide field open to all who wish to engage in this pursuit.

The first question that presents itself when embarking in an industry is, will it be profitable? The fact that so many are continuing in the business and are making a success of it ought to be sufficient proof that there is a profit to be derived from the production of small fruit. Aside from profit there is a fascination in fruit growing that no other pursuit affords. From the beginning we are watching the result of our work; and when the mind is comprehending and noting the changes from bud and blossom to the ripening fruit, the body forgets half the weariness of toil. Nothing is so wearisome as toil without interest or thought. It then becomes mere drudgery which everyone dislikes.

More people engage in the cultivation of small fruits than the larger, because they are easier to grow, require only a small capital to start with, and returning come sooner. Strawberries, first in season and the favorite small fruit, are first on the list for home use or market. In regard to soil and location, a light clay or sandy loam made moderately rich with well rotted manure, is best for strawberries. High land or that somewhat higher than surrounding ground should be selected, as the crop is more safe from injury by frosts than when grown on low ground.

Good News for Hay-Fever Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Congo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Hay-Fever and Asthma, as claimed at this time. We have the testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Doctors, business men and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Rev. Frederick F. Wyatt, the noted evangelist, of Abilene, Texas, writes April 15th: "I never lose an opportunity to recommend Himalaya, the Kola Compound, as it cured me of Hay-Fever and Asthma, and have never had any return of the disease. Dr. W. H. Yell, a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., writes March 15th, that he used Himalaya on ten different Hay-Fever patients last fall with satisfactory results in every case. Mr. J. J. Greaser, Pleasant Gap, Pa., wrote Jan. 15th: "May God bless and prosper your Company because Himalaya cured me of Hay-Fever several years ago and have never had any return of the disease. Mrs. B. L. Bessick, No. 134 East Eldorado Street, Decatur, Ill., wrote Jan. 15th: "For sixteen years I suffered with Hay-Fever and could get no relief until cured by Himalaya. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power the Kola Importing Co., No. 171 McKays Building, Cincinnati, O., will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of this paper who suffers from Hay-Fever or Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise all such sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it."

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Experience is the best of all teachers. By this we learn the varieties best adapted to a certain soil and locality. Some of the most popular varieties of one locality are suitable for cultivation in another. This rule holds good with all fruits. Raspberries are a reliable and profitable crop, coming into bearing soon after planting. Like the strawberry, they do better on elevated ground, and respond well to careful cultivation. They are especially desirable for canning or drying. Currants are more generally grown for home use, although there is no reason why they could not be profitably grown for market. This fruit will grow and yield abundantly under favorable conditions and its keeping qualities are excellent. The blackberry is very desirable as a money making crop and for home use a delicious fruit. When grown on good, rich ground it is a sure crop, and with proper selection of varieties the plants will remain in bearing a number of years. Grapes are extensively grown. They are easily produced and a large crop can be secured on a small amount of ground. Our list of small fruits would not be complete without the addition of this excellent and healthful fruit.

Clean culture from the time of planting to gathering a crop of fruit is of paramount importance. If the grower is not determined to do this he had better not attempt fruit growing in this grassy and weedy country.

Like all other vocations, fruit growing is attended with disappointment and discouragements. Many obstacles to success have to be met and overcome. One of the greatest drawbacks to encounter is insect enemies that are ever present to destroy fruit and foliage. The means of insect depredations consists in spraying with proper insecticides. Without spraying we cannot raise superior, large fruit. Whether you are the owner of a large farm or only a small plot of ground devote a portion of it to a fruit garden, that you and your family may enjoy the luxury of rich, luscious, healthful fruits. Plant fruit for pleasure and profit, and for the charm it will add to the spot called home, increasing its value more than any other improvement that can be put upon it.—Mrs. Rose C. Hout, Ind.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES.

For over thirty years I have been a grower of blackcap raspberries. When I first began their cultivation blackcap raspberries were grown near Rochester, N. Y., in plantations of one or two hundred acres each for evaporation. Those were days when great interest was taken in new varieties of blackcap raspberry. It was then that the Gregg blackcap was introduced. It created a great furor throughout the country and was indeed a remarkable berry in many respects. The blackcap raspberry as usually grown produces more bushels of fruit per acre than the red raspberry. It can be more easily picked and will stand up better on its way to market than the red raspberry. We usually pick our blackcaps in quart boxes, but red raspberries we always pick in pint boxes. Rows of blackcap raspberry should be 6 feet apart and the plants 3 to 3-1/2 feet apart in the row, according to the strength of the soil. Blackcap raspberries are propagated from young plants which send out roots from the tips of the canes which buried in the earth in August and September. These tip plants are tender and have to be handled with great care and considerable skill is required in planting them. They must not be planted deep. The germ must not be broken off. The plants must be handled carefully and not exposed to the sun and wind. If I succeeded in setting out several acres of blackcap raspberry tip plants and secured a good stand I always considered myself lucky. My best success in transplanting was where I had the young plants growing upon my own place where I could leave them undug until the new growth had sprung up 4 to 6 inches. At this time by digging up these plants with a little earth attached to the roots transplanting was easily made successful.

Every family should have a dozen or two bushes of blackcap raspberry for home supply. These with the red raspberries, currants and gooseberries make the home garden complete.

ABOUT CURRANT CUTTINGS.

Henry S. Haslett of Idaho writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has succeeded in starting a plantation of currants by setting out the cuttings instead of setting out the rooted plants. His experience was gained in fields where there was abundant supply of water and the ground could be kept moist by irrigation. I doubt if the most skillful propagator would attempt to start a plantation of currants with cuttings on ordinary soil where there was no irrigation. The fact is that no one but a skillful man who has had experience can succeed with cut-

tings of any kind. The average farmer or fruit grower cannot make cuttings of currants or grapes grow through lack of experience. They must be planted at just the right depth, at the right time, in the right way; simply the top bud must be left above the ground. The cutting must be buried its entire length and the earth must be packed firmly around the cutting, especially at its base. The future cultivation must be done with care so that the cuttings will not be disturbed. Only shallow cultivation should be given but that should be given frequently. Mr. Haslett has experimented with cuttings taken from the plants and immediately planted as compared with cuttings stored over winter, and he finds that those stored over winter succeed best owing to the fact that they become calloused, which is a process of root formation by winter storage. If a package of currant cuttings are placed in sand kept a little moist, in a few weeks or months they will be found to have calloused at both ends. If packed in sphagnum moss cuttings will callouse even more rapidly than in sand. Cuttings of grape are treated similar to those of currants, but do not root as easily as currant cuttings.

No class of small fruit has been more improved than currants. The Cherry currant for many years was a type of the large currant but it was not a vigorous grower nor a great producer, but its large fruit sold for nearly double the price of the ordinary Red Dutch variety. Then came Fay's Prolific which created a great furor over the country. Fay's currant is remarkable in length of cluster and size of berry, also in productiveness, it is a popular variety to-day; its weak point being lack of vigor. Then came the Red Cross currant which is, perhaps, the most vigorous grower of all currants and the most productive; it is not surpassed in value by any variety. An acre of Red Cross currants will produce fruit by the ton, and its long clusters with long stems makes it easily picked. It ripens moderately early. It is called a sweet because it is sweet in comparison with those very acid kinds like Red Dutch, and Victoria, and yet it is not sweet enough to prevent its being made into attractive jellies and other sauce. It is sweet enough to eat the same as strawberries at the tea-table. Diploma is a new currant by Jacob Moore, soon to be introduced. For a late currant Wilder is unsurpassed; it is vigorous, productive and of large size. Sometimes late currants sell at higher prices than early ones, therefore there is a place for the Wilder. White currants are desirable for the family garden and family table. They are beautiful and are desirable mixed with the red currants, but as market varieties white currants are not desirable. White Grape is one of the most valuable of the white currants. Always set out currants, gooseberry plants, also grape vines, and blackberry plants in September and October.

M. Bignon has recently addressed, to the French National Society of Agriculture, a note giving interesting information on the efficacy of artificial clouds in preventing late frosts, says United States Consul Haynes, Rouen, France. For many years he has successfully practiced this. His vineyard thus protected covers about fifteen acres and is divided into five parts, separated from east to west by walks 12 to 15 feet wide and circled by an avenue of equal width. These walks facilitate the placing of the fires, which are built in a small basin sunk into the earth and filled with 15 or 20 pounds of resinous matter and some pieces of pine and other vegetable debris. The basins are some 50 feet apart.

In 1903 the frosts were very heavy for a week, and recourse was had four times to artificial fires. The total expense was \$400. The effect is stated as having preserved 25 per cent. of the harvest, or some 125 or 150 barrels of wine.

It is stated that any substance can be burnt which gives a thick and abundant smoke, such as green herbs, moss, damp straw, tufts of grass, etc., but best results have been obtained in France by the heavy oils which are the residues of gas.

\$1,000 from Strawberry Bed.—Dr. Whitten told of a colored man in Missouri, formerly a day laborer, who utilized his plot of three-fourths of an acre to such good advantage in raising strawberries that in three years, on the same bed, it has brought over \$1,000, says Country Gentleman. He used mainly Warfield, Bubach, Clyde and Gandy. He grows matched rows, and renews by plowing all but one narrow edge, getting the soil in good condition at this time. Only sells the strictly fine fruit, the rest being made into preserves by his wife, who is building up a good trade for the latter.

Low Down Wagons
soon earn their cost on any farm.

Steel Wheels
for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to Empire Mfg. Co., Box 4 H Quincy, Ill.

30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c
Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs, all by mail, 20c.

These 30 Bulbs, 3 kinds, 3 of each, different colors, will make 10 beautiful little pots of flowers for winter, or 10 clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy and Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

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Don't Miss This
YOU NEED A WAGON SCALE

If you intend buying one, send for Osgood's book showing their big line of Pit and Pitless Scales. Most accurate and durable scale made. Fully warranted on 30 days trial.

Osgood Scale Co., 160 Central St., Birmingham, N. Y.

STERLING
HAS NO EQUAL

This is the Mark that stands for the range which BAKES A BARREL OF FLOUR WITH A HOD OF COAL.

BILL STOVE WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops

CLARK'S Reversible Bush and Bog Plow.
Cuts a track 3 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow keeps land true, moves 1,800 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres a day.

DOUBLE ACTION JOINTED POLE CUTTER
CLARK'S
NO MORE USE FOR PLOW

His Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 5 to 10 inches deep, 14 inches wide. All CLARK'S machines will kill witch-grass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milkweed, thistle, or any foul plant. Send for circulars.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., Higganum, Conn.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DONT PAY A CENT if not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or tricycle from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogues illustrating and describing every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write us a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TYRES, Conster Brakes, Built-up Wheels and all sundries at half usual prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept D-49 Chicago

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT and send a Heavy Wrench, Steel Bank as - \$1.75. With Rubber Tire, \$18.50. 1 in. wide \$4.25. 1 1/2 in. tread. Top Ruggies, \$25.75. Harrows \$4.25. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels \$2.75. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. H. BOOTH, Cincinnati, O.

"GREEN'S"

Do you know Green?—Chas. A. Green, the man who losing his fortune as Bank President in the panic of 1873, retired to a farm and succeeded as a fruit grower?

Well, Green is the head of GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Proprietor of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," and an admitted authority the world over on fruits.

He has mastered his business by 30 years good hard digging, and what he knows he has put into a book, which you may get free, if you ask for it.

This book of Green's is filled with good illustrations, and practical information about growing Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Berries, etc., and how to get the best results, whether you are growing for pleasure or profit.

It explains how you can secure bargains in Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, and other specialties for which Green is famous. So, if you want this valuable catalog and a copy of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER"—Free—just say so on a postal card and they will come at once. Address—

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, 444 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.

What Some Would Do If They Had Rockefeller's Millions.

If I had John D. Rockefeller's millions I would ask myself whether the money was honestly obtained. If not I would try and undo any wrong that had been done in the accumulation of the money. Then, what I felt, upon examination was honestly and properly obtained I would hold as a trustee of God's bounty and would endeavor to distribute it as he would direct. L. Fairbank, Ont., Can.

My answer is that I would return it to the owner as soon as it would be convenient and ask him to donate to some worthy person a life time subscription for "Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion" for so prompt payment of so large an account. C. W. Jennings, N. C.

In answer to your question, "What would you do with Rockefeller's \$200,000,000?" I would use the greater part of it in making and giving comfortable homes to the worthy poor of this country. James A. Mayberry, Washington.

If I had John D. Rockefeller's money I would try to safely invest part of it. Would help many people, not only the poor but those to whom one or two hundred would be a God-send. Buy farms for some who have to rent. Give to foreign and home missions, to the

Finding Location for Wells.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Henry T. West.

Though I am aware that the editor of Green's Fruit Grower has but little confidence in men who assume to locate wells through the influence of branches of trees held in their hands I desire to give some thoughts on this subject.

One of the first things in the West, before building a house, is to obtain water, and in almost every locality there are persons who profess to have the ability of determining where drinking water can be found. They do this by what they call the magnetic quality of water having influence upon a twig, preferably one bearing a fruit having a stone, like the peach or plum. In 1848 I resided on a farm in Illinois where the water for household purposes was brought a long distance. The owner determined to have a well. There was living near this place a man who claimed to have the ability to locate a place where water could be found, and he pointed out a spot near the back door.

"But," the owner said, "I don't want the well there. I want it in this place," not over a dozen feet distant.

"Well," the expert said, "you won't get water."

"You say I can get it over there?"

"Yes, you can get 3 feet of water there in digging 28 feet."

"And I can't get it here?"

"No."



POTTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

church, and last, perhaps I should say first, get a few articles for myself which I would greatly appreciate. Annie V. Waltman, Va.

If I had J. D. Rockefeller's \$200,000,000. I would use them to pulverize the rum curse. Mr. J. G. Grimm, Ohio.

I have no idea. I would endeavor to do some real good with it and make the burdens of life easier for a large number of people. Etta M. Park, Me.

If I had John D. Rockefeller's millions I would try to use them as a means of comfort and charity for needy people and in doing all manner of kind deeds. Wealth is a blessing bestowed upon us and by right using will result in great good to a large number of people. I would aid in erecting a Methodist Episcopal church in this section of the country. Betty L. Fretwell, Va.

The New York World says: "John D. Rockefeller's fortune is estimated now at from \$600,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. To realize the vastness of 'one billion' the reader should consider that only a billion minutes have elapsed since the birth of Christ." The World proceeds to make some computations, one of which is that if Mr. Rockefeller, now 66 years old, lives to be 100, as his physician thinks he may, and his millions continue to increase at the present rate he will be worth \$25,732,000,000, a sum which could not be counted by one person in half a dozen life-times, and the interest on his wealth would amount to nearly \$10,000 a second.

We have heard the story of a man who visited an African tribe and was asked to tell about his home country. Among other things this man spoke of ice. In order to make himself understood he said that the weather grew so cold that it hardened water so that men could actually walk on it or carry heavy loads. This seemed to the Africans the greatest lie ever invented and the chief condemned the visitor to death—for such a liar ought not to live!—Rural New Yorker.

Teach your readers not to destroy our best friends, the birds, lizards and non-poisonous snakes, and to help those, our friends, to make the world cleaner and more free from disease producing flies, insects and rattlesnakes by burying all filth, for in filth the fly propagates. Destroy the rattlesnakes, though they are well-meaning friends, yet a misstep might cost a life.—Subscriber.

It is a wise provision of nature that trees shall not grow up into the clouds. Goethe.

DR. F. G. CURTIS,
The Great Eye and Ear Specialist.

EYE and EAR BOOK FREE

Tells of a method by which people from every state in the Union as well as Canada were cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at their own homes by Mild Medicine.

Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, followed its advice, and today are cured.

Blindness and Deafness Prevented and Cured

This book is written by Dr. F. G. Curtis, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. Tells how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Bumps, Bore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patients in their own homes. No necessity of seeing a doctor and no interference with daily duties. Tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness).

This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curtis, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for any Eye or Ear Trouble.

Cross-Eyes Straightened in a Minute

By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, Dr. Curtis is able to treat his patients in their own homes as successfully as though they were to come to his office. Any person having any Eye or Ear Trouble should read this book, which Dr. Curtis will gladly send free to any afflicted one. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for this book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home.

Address **DR. F. G. CURTIS**
141 Gumbel Bldg. - Kansas City, Mo.

The Ideal Apple Barrel Layer

Is a Perfect Cushion, and makes an attractive looking Package when opened. We have Stock on Hand at all times for Prompt Shipments. Get our prices before placing orders elsewhere.

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company,
SANDUSKY, OHIO. NEW YORK.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BASKETS AND LADDERS FOR FALL FRUITS

The Niagara Fruit Ladder stands plumb on uneven ground and is best of all. Costs only 25 cents per foot in 6, 8, 10 and 12 foot lengths.

BASKETS FOR PLUMS, PEACHES, GRAPES, &C.

Send list of needs and get special prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., SUPPLY DEPT.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS.

No other shotgun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money, that is as good. \$4.00 to \$27.00. Hammerless. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors, etc. Send postal for it to-day—it's FREE.

Union Fire Arms Co., Mfrs., 3119 MONROE ST., Toledo, Ohio.

Our Orchard Department.



This photograph gives a general idea of the average family orchard of Western New York. From such a small orchard as this often from one to three hundred barrels of apples are sold and a supply secured for the farmer's home.

Why Are Not Harvest Apples Ripe at Harvest Time?

I notice the question asked by Mr. Charles A. Green, of Green's Fruit Grower, in the "Democrat and Chronicle," namely: "Why are not harvest apples ripe in harvest time as in former days?" I think that the average time of the ripening of harvest apples is about the same as it was fifty or sixty years ago. The old-fashioned sour harvest apple ripened from the 4th to 15th of July, and the sweet bough from the 1st to 10th of August. But the time of the ripening of wheat has changed very much. Sixty years ago the two principal varieties of wheat grown were the Hutchinson white, bearded, and the Soules bald-headed wheat—both late. When the wheat midge (erroneously called weevil) came, about 1847, we had to abandon those kinds of wheat and look for a kind earlier, which was the Mediterranean, and which was almost exclusively grown for many years. Then harvest apples and ripe wheat would come about the same time. The latter kind of wheat was too early for the midge. I have kept a daily diary for fifty-one years, and got in the habit of noting the times of ripening of grains and fruit each year. —B. F. Beach, Rochester.

Plant Apples.—Many of these fruit growers in Niagara county started with a heavy mortgage on the farm, have, during the last two or three years, paid off this mortgage, added to the farm and are to-day living in comfortable circumstances all of which is from the product of their orchard. There are many run down farms in Western New York, and other states, that are especially adapted for the growing of apples that can be planted at a small cost and will, in a few years, be a source of profitable revenue. If you have no apples on your farm our advice is to select the most desirable location for an orchard and plant it, and thus reap the profit received by others. As we arrived nearer the borders of Lake Ontario we found large peach orchards, all heavily laden with fruit that will in a few weeks be harvested, supplying many of those living in cities miles away with this luxurious fruit. Cherries seem to have been one of the most neglected fruits in western New York, although one of the most profitable fruits to grow. We have in mind a grower who has several acres devoted to cherries, the entire product of which was sold to a canner at seven and a half cents per pound. Just imagine this cherry orchard of a thousand trees, five years old producing on the average of forty pounds of fruit to the tree, which was disposed of at the price mentioned. What is there that brings the returns on the same amount of land? As years roll on this orchard will continue to increase in productiveness as the cherry is a long lived tree. The best varieties of sour cherries to plant would be Montmorency, Early Richmond and Dyehouse. Strawberries like other small fruit have been very profitable this season and to all our readers we would advise them, if not already started, to start this fall or the coming spring by planting at least a few of these fruits.—Subscriber.

Buy Apple Barrels Now.—The prospect is good for the apple crop through many sections of this country. This should induce apple growers to place their orders without delay for apple barrels.

Make a binding contract so that they may know just what the barrels will cost. Do not fail to make a small payment on the deal so as to bind the bargain. Barrel makers are willing to sell at a lower price if the barrels are contracted for at an early date, and they can afford to do so. This rule applies to all kinds of fruit packages. If you can assure the manufacturer that you will use a certain quantity of any kind of package, giving him an opportunity to make them specially for you, and he is sure of the sale, he will sell at a reduced price. But if he manufactures a large quantity without knowing whether they are to be sold or not, he always gets better prices, owing to the possibility of his having to hold them over another year.

Plan for a Fruit Dryer.

A kiln for evaporating apples, large enough to run 100 bushels a day, should be 20x20 feet square, says B. J. Case in Denver Field and Farm. The best wood for kiln floors is poplar or something of that sort. The strips should be made of one-inch stuff, one inch wide at top and tapering to one-half inch wide at bottom, laid three-sixteenths of an inch apart. No plastering or ceiling is necessary. The kiln floor must be 10 feet from the ground floor. Insurance companies require this distance or they will not take the risk. I would put the ventilator in the middle of the roof or have one at each end and place it up above all other parts of the building so the hot, moist air will escape rapidly. It is also well to have air vents near the ground to let in cool dry air.

The faster the circulation the more rapid the evaporation. The bleacher should be made upright and large enough to take in a bushel crate and hold ten to twelve crates one above the other, rigged so as to put them in below

Cold-storage fruit

The change in temperature when putting fruit in and taking it out of cold storage is only gradual when fruit is packed in baskets containing



PHILCO BASKET LINING

Better tasting fruit, more attractive in appearance, higher prices for the grower

Philco Basket Lining is cut-to-shape thin pliable cardboard that fits right in the basket. Write for full particulars. Phila. Paper Co., Philadelphia

FREE STEM-WIND GOLD WATCH AND RING FREE

An American Movement Watch with Solid Gold Plated case, stem wind and set, warranted to keep correct time, similar in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch warranted for 25 years; also a Gold-Filled Ring, set with a Sparkling Gem, are given free to anyone for selling only 24 Jewelry Novelties, at 10c each. Send your name and address for Jewelry. When sold send us the \$2.40, and we send the Watch and Ring. FRIEND SUPPLY CO., Dept. 3-7, Boston, Mass.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cobleskill, N. Y.

LITTLE GIANT FOOD CUTTER

Easy to turn. Easy to open and clean. Feeds all the food through the cutters. There is no waste. Light in weight, convenient in size. A "Little Giant" in efficiency, a "miracle" in iron and steel. Chops one pound raw or cooked meat per minute; fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, horseradish, codfish, etc. Has steel cutters, coarse, medium, fine, and nut butter cutters. Price, postpaid, 75 cents. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This Gravity Washer Saves 50c a Week. Test It a Month FREE. Then, Pay for it, as It Saves for You

YOU can wash a tubful of clothes—the dirtiest kind—spotlessly clean in six minutes, with this Gravity Washer. That saves half your time. You don't have to bend and rub and scrub. Gravity does the heavy part. That saves your back. And you needn't use nearly so much soap. So you save money. Is such saving worth 50c a week? But I don't want you to take my word for this. Prove it yourself—in your own kitchen—with your own washing. Test a Gravity Washer a month at my expense to find out what it will do. Just send for my book, "How to Wash." Head particulars of my offer. Then say you are willing to try a Gravity Washer. I will send one to any responsible party, all charges paid. My factory facilities are such that I can ship promptly at any time. So you get your washer at once. Use it a month. Do all your washing with it. And if you don't find the machine all I claim—if it doesn't save time and labor and money for you—if it doesn't wash your clothes faster, and better, and more economically—ship it back. Pay nothing. I won't find any fault. For the trial is FREE. I agree to accept your verdict—and I will. If you want to keep the washer—and you wouldn't be without it after you see, and know, all it is, and all it will do—you can pay me as it saves for you. So much a week, or so much a month—suit yourself. Is this a fair proposition? Now—please don't class my Gravity Washer with ordinary washers that are offered for "three ninety-eight, and a dozen spoons thrown in." For my Gravity Washers aren't any more like other washers than cheese is like chalk. My Gravity Washers aren't like any other washers you can buy at any price. The other washers may look all right—almost as good as mine, in fact. And the people who sell them think they are all right. If they didn't, they wouldn't say so. But there is a big difference—difference that means a whole lot to your pocketbook. Let me tell you an inside secret of the washing machine business—what I've learned making washing machines the best part of my life. There isn't anything made, of any kind, on which so much can be saved in the making, without anyone finding it out, as on a washing machine. You can save on the material—the wood—the metal—the putting together—the finishing—every piece and part—without any outsider knowing the difference, so far as looks go. The machines appear to be all right. You can't tell they aren't all right. Only an expert could. But the difference shows up all in good time.

Your machine rots, and rots, and warps, and cracks, and splits, and comes apart—when it's too late to do anything about it.

The dealers and Mail Order Houses that sell such washing machines (that look almost exactly like my Gravity) don't know how they are made.

The only way to know how washing machines are made—and what goes into them—is to make them. And, as dealers and Mail Order Houses don't make the washing machines they sell, they can't know how they are made.

If they did know, they would never make the claims they do.

For I know they do not intend to deceive and mislead you.

I make my Gravity Washers. I have a big factory—the largest of its kind in the world—where I make nothing but washing machines.

So far as I know, my factory is the only one in existence devoted exclusively to the making of washing machines.

And I have to keep my factory going the year round to keep up with my orders.

Even then I can't always keep up. So you ought to write me right away if you want to try one of my washers.

My washers do all I claim. And I've sold over half a million already.

Over half a million pleased women in the United States and Canada can tell you what my washers will do. They can tell you that you can wash a tubful of clothes spick-span clean in six minutes by the clock, with a Gravity Washer.

There isn't anything about a Gravity that can tear clothes.

It doesn't wear them out. It doesn't pull off buttons nor split them in half. "Rub ripe" and "wash loose" are unknown with a Gravity Washer.

You can wash the finest linen, lawn and lace, and never break a thread.

Just test a Gravity Washer for yourself and see how it works. Write for my book today. It is FREE.

Just your name and address on a post-card gets it.

Mail your request to me now and I will send the book to you postpaid by return mail.

You ought to have this book whether you want a washer or not.

And you are entirely welcome to it, no matter what the circumstances. The book is yours for the asking.



It tells—how to wash economically, how to take off paint and varnish, how to take out grease spots, how to bleach white goods quickly, how to get out blood stains, how to remove fruit stains, and a dozen and one other things you ought to know how to do quickly, safely and economically.

Write for the book at once. Don't let anything hinder. I also send you my new 1906-07 Washing Machine Catalog.

This is a big illustrated book—the finest ever written about Washing Machines.

It is printed on heavy enameled paper, and has pictures showing exactly how my Washers look and are worked.

You will be pleased with this book. It is the finest even I have ever put out.

Address me personally and say you want the book. R. F. Heiber, Manager, "1906" Washer Co., 27 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write to my Canadian Branch, 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.



I Am the Paint Man

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MY PAINT is a new paint—made in a new way—sold on a new plan. It is unique. My paint is unlike any other paint in the world. It is made especially for you after your order is received, and I pack your order in hermetically sealed cans.

I ship my thick pigment, which is double strength, freshly ground, in separate cans, and in another can I ship the pure, old process Linseed Oil—the kind you used to buy years ago. Any child can stir them together.

This is the only possible way that you can get fresh paint for your work, and fresh paint is the only good paint.

I sell my **O. L. Chase Made-to-Order Paint** direct from my factory to you at a very low factory price. You pay no paint dealer's or middle man's profits. It is the most economical good paint made, for first cost, and because of its remarkable long wear, it reduces the average of your painting bills at least fifty per cent.

I pay all freight on six gallons or over. I allow you to try the whole

order to paint your buildings. After you use it, stand off and look at it. If it is not entirely satisfactory and as represented in every way, the paint will be yours free.

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer, and I make it because I manufacture the best paint ever put on the market.

I go even further. I will sell my paint on six months' time to responsible people if desired. This gives you ample time to test its value.

Back of my agreement for quality, I also put a guarantee for eight years, the longest ever put upon a paint, and back of that is my \$50,000 bond.

Before buying paint, be sure and send for my paint book. It will not cost you a cent. It is the finest paint book ever issued. It tells the whole of my paint story in the most convincing and common sense argument, and with it comes big samples of all colors to choose from. Drop me a line at once. I will be glad to forward you the booklet, with a copy of my written guarantee, etc.

Yours truly, **O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man, 7036 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.**

You cannot be well unless your stomach and bowels are right. The thing to right them is **Jayne's Sanative Pills** At your druggist's.

and take out on the kiln floor. A good kiln furnace will cost from \$35 to \$45. It would require a kiln about twenty feet square to handle 100 bushels of apples a day, although from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. is a rather long time to leave a kiln and make good prime stock. However, some of our evaporator men follow that plan by banking the fire during the night. The wood used for floors is nearly always hard maple, cut in strips quite V-shaped from inch lumber, leaving one-eighth inch space between the top edges.

The floors are never plastered or ceiled, but the walls must be made tight by battening, tongue-grooving or otherwise. A twenty-foot kiln would require a ventilator about six feet square and must be run above the building—or any surrounding obstacles that would interfere with the draft—from six to ten feet. A kiln should have good sized windows or doors that can be opened on all four sides so as to cool off the room when necessary to enter it to turn, put on or take off the fruit. The most popular bleacher is the box arrangement. The elevated bleacher is sometimes more convenient in hoisting the apples to the upper floor of the kiln. In order to evaporate 100 bushels daily it needs one of the largest and heaviest furnaces made for heating such houses.

Selling Orchards of Apples.

A big crop of apples is expected in Western New York this season. A number of orchardists have already sold the fruit of their orchards, the buyer to pick the fruit and do all the work. Arthur Easton has sold his orchard estimated at 3,000 bushels for \$500. M. Darling has sold the fruit of eighty acres for \$160.00, but the buyer has since been offered \$300 for the fruit of these eighty trees. Mr. Armstrong has sold an orchard of Baldwin for \$500. Mr. Blohe has sold his apple orchard for \$700, but remember that the buyer does all the work and furnishes the barrels. This is not a good way for an orchardist to sell apples, provided he can get help to pick and barrel his fruit. Any buyer who buys the fruit of an orchard on these terms early in the season, agreeing to do all the work and furnishing all the barrels, expects to make a big profit to cover his risk. It is difficult to estimate the number of barrels of apples in an orchard. It is possible that there may be twice as much fruit as is estimated. But on the other hand the wind may blow off much of the crop. There will be a boom in black and red raspberry planting this fall and next spring, for the reason that remarkably high prices have been received for the fruit this year and crops have been very heavy. In some localities they have had difficulty in getting pickers.

Plant in the Fall.

A recent writer who evidently knows what he is writing about, says, "I have planted trees and plants by the hundred or by the thousand every year for the past twenty years. For the first ten years of the twenty, planting in the fall was little if any practiced; then just a little patch the first fall was tried and surprise of surprises nearly every plant grew and was making a growth the next spring before any planting was done, and in the summer side by side with the spring set plants showed phenomenal growth and healthy plants. From that time on my fall plantings of all kinds of plants and trees, except peach trees, have increased until now I am to set out at least three-fourths of the stuff in the fall. Carelessness in planting in the fall will never do any more than it will in the spring, but the chances of the plants and trees living are far better—and then the work is done."

Strawberry plants should be planted on upland or at least land where no water will settle; before winter sets in a shovel or wide-toothed cultivator should be run between the rows to carry off the water; every plant should be covered with light manure before winter. These directions should be followed with the raspberry and blackberry plantings, too. Fall set trees should be banked before winter sets in, to throw off surplus water and as a guard against mice. No spring planting risks for me if time can be found to plant in the fall.

Manuring the Orchard.

During the winter a good place to apply manures is the orchard. The observance of some precautionary measure is urged. For instance, under ordinary conditions it is not best to supply manure in the orchard in the fall until growth has stopped, as otherwise there is a risk of inducing a late growth of wood, that, not having time to mature and harden, is liable to be injured by freezing. But generally the orchard will be benefited by a good dressing of manure, especially after the trees come into bearing. It is just as necessary to keep

the land rich in order to make good crops of fruit as it is to grow good crops of grain or grass. It is best to scatter the manure broadcast all over the land. If this cannot be done, the next best plan is to scatter it under the trees as far out as the branches extend, taking care not to pile it up around the trunks or stems of the trees, for if this is done it will afford a harboring place for mice, that are liable to injure the bark.

Living Trees for Fence Posts.

Great changes have been made during the last few years in fences, owing to the introduction of woven wire fences. Stone walls are no longer put up, rail fences are a thing of the past, and board fences are rarely seen. All of the old style fences were expensive and objectionable, since they caused the snow to accumulate and block the highways. Modern fences for farms, or gardens, are wire fences, which do not require exceedingly heavy posts, since the wind does not rack wire fences.

Apple trees, mulberry trees, cherry, pear, poplar and other trees have been used as living fence posts. We plant rows of these fruit trees through our farms at intervals of ten or twenty rods. Should we at any time desire to fence off these large fields into smaller fields we could do it by stretching woven wire along rows of bearing fruit trees.

Cherries were a good crop and were largely sold through commission houses. Sweet cherries never pay us as well as sour, as they are more difficult to handle. Early Richmond were exceptionally large and fine and sold as high as 9 1-2 cents per quart in Cleveland. They were picked in quarts—soon after picking taken to cool cellar and there sorted into other quart boxes, injured specimens picked out and the No. 1 fruit packed in thirty-two quart crates and shipped on the evening trains, reaching destinations before morning. Before me lie three letters from commission houses asking for more sour cherries. We have a few Montmorency and E. Morello yet to harvest. The Montmorency is indeed a fine variety.

We have sixty-five trees of the Early Richmond. For five successive years we have harvested a crop from these trees averaging \$115 per year.

The American Apple.

We hear a good deal said about the fruit of the Pacific coast, its abundance and its value. So much has been told about it that we have fallen into the habit of giving silent assent to any boasting the fruit growers of the West may have to say of the superiority in point of quality and value of their oranges, peaches, prune, grapes, and like products. But when all is said it must be admitted that the Pacific coast is not as large as all the rest of the country, and that, moreover, the apple with which we have been acquainted since youth, and which we had not thought to boast any more about than we do of our pumpkins and our potatoes—the apples of the country east of the mountains are voluminous enough to bury all the Pacific coast can raise in the biggest boom year.

Just before that epoch in our history that was first called the "American rebellion," then the "late civil war," and still later the "civil war," the country heard a world of talk about "King Cotton." But some one got to figuring the thing out and found that the hay crop of the United States was so much more valuable than the cotton crop that the king might be properly reduced to a petty principality. The apple stands as king of American fruit par excellence, per quantum, par spondulicks. Which is to say it stands by you when other fruits fail; it is the biggest of all the fruit crops; it represents more money than any other crop.

A Visit to a Peach Farm.

Peaches to the right of you, peaches to the left of you, peaches above and peaches below you. White peaches, pink-cheeked peaches, big ones, some small, but mostly big peaches. A thousand and more bushels picked and gone and yet peaches galore. A vision of sweet beauty, a wealth of fragrance in the clear autumn air. A hospitable reception, a cheery family group, a bit of sweet music, and home again in the silvery moonlight. This is one of life's sweet experiences.

The pyromosa has just recently been discovered. It was found off Avalan bay. It is about a foot long with an opening at the end. It emits a faint glow until touched or frightened, whereupon it blazes out in a vivid glare of green light.

"A pound of learning requires ten of commonsense to apply."—Persian Proverb.

FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE

Read these questions carefully, answer them yes or no and send them with the Free Medical Advice Coupon to Specialist Sproule. You will receive a careful diagnosis of your case without it costing you a cent.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Does your nose feel full?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in your nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have pains across your forehead?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have a discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop in back of throat?

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail to me as soon as possible. I'll tell you nothing and will bring reliable information. Address Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, (Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 11 to 15 Trade Building, Boston.

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health—your very life itself. Don't waste any more time—energy—money, in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums. Don't think it can't be vanquished just because you have not sought help in the right place. Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Let me explain my new scientific treatment—perfected by myself—used only by myself. Thousands of persons, many of them living right near you, testify it has cured them absolutely—completely—permanently.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than an unpleasant disease—more than a brief ailment. It's the advance guard of Consumption. Neglected Catarrh too often becomes Consumption. It has opened the door of death for thousands. Take it in hand at once—before it's too late.

CURE YOUR CATARRH NOW—before winter sets in. There's certain danger ahead if you meet the extreme cold weather with your system weakened and undermined by this treacherous, poisonous trouble. I'll gladly send you a careful diagnosis of your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. Thousands have accepted this offer—to-day they are free from Catarrh. You've nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my twenty-one years of experience—my vast knowledge of Catarrh and the way to cure it.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 11 to 15 Trade Building, Boston, please send me, entirely free of charge, your advice in regard to the cure of Catarrh.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.



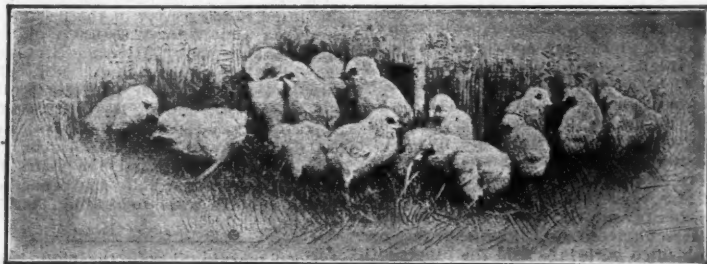
THIS is not a toy violin, but a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL TONED instrument. It is made of highly polished perfectly seasoned wood, beautifully varnished. The pegs, finger-board and tail-piece are ebony finished. The violin is complete, with one silver and three gut strings, long adjustable bow of white horsehair and box of resin. We also give you a VERY VALUABLE Self-Instruction Book Free. Write today for only two dozen pieces of our cents each. These are GENUINE GOLD-PLATED ARTICLES and every body will be very glad to buy from you, as our goods are worn by the very best people. Return our \$2.40 and we will immediately send you the violin and complete outfit just as described. Write today. Address

FRIEND SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. S-607 No. 1 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BOYS.

THIS AIR RIFLE is 2 1/2 feet long, weighs 2 lbs.; elegantly finished, steel barrel, all working parts nickel-plated; walnut stock, pistol grip, peep sights; used indoors or for killing small game; shoots BB shot and darts; most accurate rifle made. Send us your name and address for only 20 pieces of jewelry to sell at 10c. each, return \$2.00 when sold and we will send this rifle at once and a supply of shot.

COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO., Dept. 40 East Boston, Mass.



EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR SALE.

Price \$1 to \$2 per 13.

We offer eggs of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Rocks, and Buff Orpingtons.

All are pure blooded, carefully bred birds. Prices for pullets and cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each.

Address POULTRY DEPT., Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



A VISIT TO MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Rev. Edwin B. Olmstead, D. D.

Among the mountains that have figured conspicuously in the world's drama Vesuvius has been the "Great Tragedian." No other mountain, except possibly thunder-riven Sinai of Scripture celebrity, has presented such a striking combination of the spectacular, the sublime, the tragic, the appalling.

Every thoughtful tourist visiting that enchanting region of Southern Italy, bordering on the blue and beautiful Bay of Naples, finds his attention drawn, as with a subtle fascination, toward this "Monarch of Volcanoes," this restless Giant of Nature standing there so vast and grim, amid contrasting scenes of beauty and desolation, of life and death. By day, as you thread the thronged and noisy streets of living Naples, or walk the deserted and silent avenues of the dead city Pompeii, you seem at every turn to be confronted with the huge outlines of this burning mountain, towering up among the clouds, a film of smoke convolving from its summit and floating lazily away. And at night, as you look out of your window you see its crest lit up by flames that flash and flicker through the darkness. Somehow you come to regard it as a living creature, from whose weird influence it is hard to escape—the genius of the scene, demanding from each visitor a recognition of its claim to a place among the most sublime and imposing spectacles on the globe.

A few summers ago, while tarrying some days in the City of Naples, I found leisure to study the story of the destructive activity of Vesuvius from such data as I could command. The whole region about Naples, including perhaps the entire southern portion of Italy, is volcanic. Volcanoes have been active here from time immemorial. The subterranean fires, which some suppose are continually raging beneath the surface of the earth, seem here to have found vent and the craters of Etna and Stromboli on neighboring islands, and of Vesuvius, on the mainland, have for many centuries been natural safety valves. But it seems that about the beginning of the Christian era, Vesuvius had not been known as an active volcano for ages. Its top was covered with brushwood. It was on this mountain that Spartacus and his followers took refuge when they made their heroic, though unsuccessful, attempt to break from the thralldom of Roman bondage. Fair villages and cities were built around its base. Wealthy Romans attracted by the general climate and beautiful scenery, had lovely villas on its sides. There seemed to be no apprehension of danger. But in the month of August, A. D. 79, with very little warning, the first and greatest recorded eruption of Vesuvius took place.

What pen can describe the horror of that catastrophe? The imprisoned gases and fires, breaking the bars that had long confined them, hurled skyward the whole of the higher part of the mountain with terrific explosions. A vast volume of smoke and ashes overspread all the sky, till it seemed to the affrighted beholders as if the powers of darkness had assassinated the king of day on the very throne of his noontide splendor. Then for eight days immense quantities of stifling ashes, showers of hot stone, rivers of black mud, torrents of seething lava, were belched forth with frightful energy, utterly destroying the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, the one being filled with lava and the other with ashes. In some places the deposit reached the depth of 112 feet. The cinders fell on the coast of Africa on the south, and in the streets of Rome on the north. The heathen populace cried, "The world is being overturned!" While the Christians claimed the time had come of which the Saviour prophesied when He said, "The sun shall be darkened and the moon shall not give her light. And the stars of heaven shall

fall and the powers that are in heaven shall be shaken." Thousands perished, suffocated by the sulphurous gases, and buried in the falling ashes.

Pliny the younger, who narrowly escaped with his life tells this story: "The sea seemed to be turned back upon itself and to retreat. Over against us a black and awful cloud, crinkled with darting, wavy fires, opened and showed us great flames like thunderbolts. Almost in an instant the cloud fell covering the sea. The ashes began to fall upon us. The darkness so increased that we seemed to be, not as involved in a black, moonless night, but as shut in a chamber where every light had been extinguished. There was nothing to be heard but the lamenting of women, the wails of children and the shouts of men. People could recognize each other only by the voice. Many besought aid of the gods; others fancied that they no longer lived and believed this to be the last and eternal night, when the world was to disappear into its grave." Pliny's uncle, Pliny the Elder, author of "Natural History," who was at that time in command of the Roman fleet at Misenum, a stout man, ventured too near the mountain at Stabiae, for the purpose of witnessing the phenomena, and was suffocated by the fumes. His body was found three days after, apparently uninjured, like one asleep.

When at length the eruption ceased, the region which was before "as smiling a tract of country as ever the sun kissed into blushes of flowers," was found to be a desert of gray dust and ashes. Herculaneum and Pompeii, important places at the time, had so completely disappeared that their very sites were forgotten and only discovered by accident after a lapse of fifteen centuries.

Concluded Next Month.

About Eyes.

Wide open eyes are indicative of rashness.

Small eyes are commonly supposed to indicate cunning.

Eyes with sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.

The downcast eye has in all ages been typical of modesty.

Upturned eyes are typical of devotion. Side glancing eyes are always to be distrusted.

Eyes in rapid and constant motion betoken anxiety, fear or care.

Unsteady eyes, rapidly jerking from side to side, are frequently indicative of an unsettled mind.

An eye the upper lid of which passes horizontally across the pupil indicates mental ability.

Eyes of any color with weak brows and long concave lashes are indicative of a weak constitution.

Eyes that are wide apart are said by physiognomists to indicate great intelligence and tenacious memory.—Newark "Advertiser."

Exports of American manufactures amounted to \$600,000,000 in the fiscal year closed on June 30th, \$2,000,000 a day for each working day. Here are the steps by which this was reached: 1856, \$31,000,000; 1866, \$49,000,000; 1876, \$102,000,000; 1886, \$136,000,000, and 1896, \$228,000,000. Exports increased by \$7,000,000 over 1905 fiscal year and \$166,000,000 over 1900. The increase in the last ten years has been 100 per cent., while the other domestic exports were increasing but 76 per cent.

"Good morning!" said the piano stool. "By the way, I observed that you started to smoke last night when Miss Yerner was entertaining Mr. Sloman."

"Yes," replied the parlor lamp. "I saw she was waiting for an excuse to turn me down."—Philadelphia "Press."

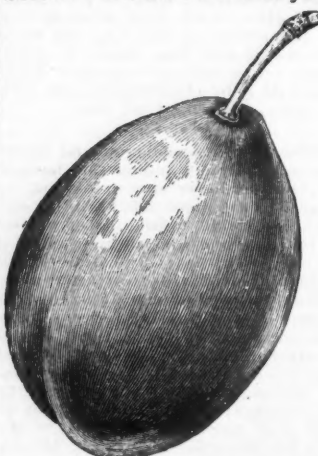
Miss Impy Cuntious—The view from here is lovely, isn't it, pa? Pa—Yes, my dear. Any view is lovely that doesn't include my creditors.—Puck.

Are You One of Those Who Buy Direct of the Grower and Save 35 Per Cent?



BARGAINS IN TREES FOR FALL SHIPMENT IF ORDERED BEFORE OCTOBER 15.

We can quote you special low prices on varieties mentioned below. Send us a list of your wants before ordering elsewhere.

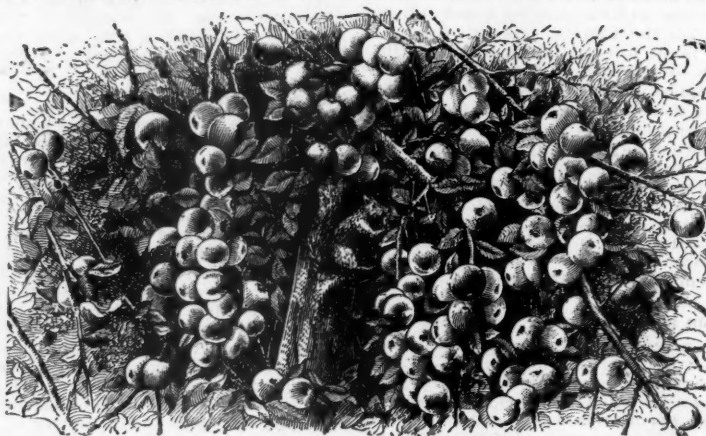


PLUM TREES AT BARGAIN PRICES.

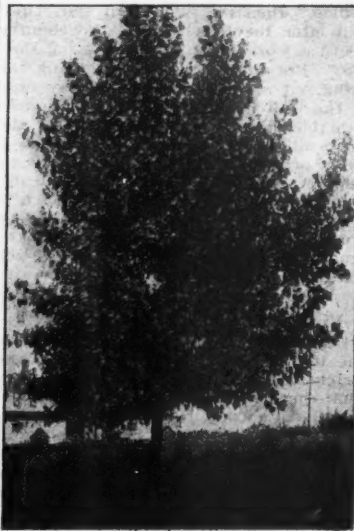
The Plum a Profitable Fruit to Grow.
Trees Succeed on Good Corn or Wheat Soil.

A patron writes us that he has 185 plum trees in bearing, which have yielded four or five bushels of plums per tree each year for the last five or six years. Our list contains the following varieties: Thanksgiving Prune, Abundance, Burbank, Bradshaw, Climax, Gueii, York State Prune, Lombard, Red June, Reine Claude, Damson, Shipper's Price, Wickson, and many others, on which we can make special low prices for fall shipment.

APPLES ARE A STAPLE PRODUCT.



A patron from Michigan writes that from 450 apple trees five years planted, he sold last fall \$600 worth of fruit. Let us help you to select varieties that will enable you to succeed in a like manner. We have the trees and varieties for you to select from. Send us your list of wants in apple trees for fall planting, and we will make you low pen prices.



Carolina Poplar.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.

Let us help you in selecting attractive and desirable trees and shrubs; a few trees rightly placed will greatly improve your home grounds and increase the value of your property. For fall planting we offer at bargain prices:

Sugar (or Rock) Maples, 8 to 10 ft
Silver (or Soft) Maples, 8 to 10 ft
American Weeping Elm, 8 to 10 ft
Carolina Poplar, 8 to 10 ft. and 6 to 8 feet.

Lombardy Poplar, 8 to 10 ft. and 6 to 8 feet.

SMALL FRUITS A Specialty.

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Asparagus, and Other Small Fruit Plants in Large Assortment.

NEW DIPLOMA CURRANT.

Send us a list of what you need, we can save you money. Our prices are lower for trees, vines and bushes, TRUE TO NAME, than those of other reliable growers.

FALL CATALOGUE ready to mail September 1st. Send for it at once, it is free and contains valuable information.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

100 LBS. FENCE WIRE, \$1.25

No. 14 Gauge Painted Wire Short, 100 lbs., \$1.25; No. 14 Gauge Galvanized Wire Short, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Other sizes at proportionate prices. Galvanized Barb Wire, 3 and 4 point, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; Galvanized Phone Wire, per 100 lbs., \$1.50; Graduated Diamond Mesh Galvanized Fencing, 24 ins. high, per rod, 30 ft.; Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 sq. ft., 40 ft. Indestructible Steel Fence Posts, the best manufactured, each, 35c. Everything in line of Wire and Fencing for all purposes. Now is the time to buy. These prices are for immediate action. Ask for Free 500-page Catalog, No. B. A. 69, quotes lowest prices on staple farm supplies of every kind; also offers furniture and household goods from Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales. Chicago House Wrecking Co., 38th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

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Some Up-to-Date Fashions

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5405—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1-2 yards 21, 3 1-2 yards 27, or 2 3-8 yards 44 inches wide with 5 3-4 yards of insertion and 2 1-2 yards of applique to make as illustrated, 1-2 yard 18 inches wide for deep cuffs if these are used.



5405 Fancy Lingerie Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.
5408 Bust Confiner and Reducer, 36 to 46 bust.

5408—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1-2 yard 36 inches wide.

5406—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards of flouncing 18 inches deep; or, 4 yards of material 21, 3 1-4 yards 27 or 2 1-4 yards 44 inches wide with 5 3-4 yards of edging.



5406 Loose Eton Jacket, 32 to 40 bust.
5414 Misses' Shirt Waist or Blouse, 14 and 16 years.

5414—The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is 3 1-2 yards 21, 3 1-8 yards 27 or 1 7-8 yards 44 inches wide.

5404—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 6 1-4 yards 27, 5 1-4 yards 36 or 4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of material any width for the trimming.



5404 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.
5428 Boy's Russian Suit, 2 to 6 years.

5428—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3 5-8 yards

27, 2 7-8 yards 36 or 2 1-8 yards 44 inches wide with 1 3-4 yards of wide and 4 3-4 yards of narrow braid to trim as illustrated.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

The Mysterious Robbers.

This is one of the old stories related by Herodotus, known as the father of historians, nearly 2,400 years ago.

King Rhampsintus was possessed of great riches in silver; indeed, to such an amount that none of the princes his successors surpassed or even equalled his wealth. For the better custody of this money he proposed to build a vast chamber of hewn stone, one side of which was to form a part of the outer wall of his palace. The builder having designs upon the treasures, contrived as he was making the building to insert in this wall a stone which could easily be removed from its place by two men, or even one. So the chamber was finished, and the king's silver and gold were stored away in it. Time passed, and the builder fell sick, when, finding his end approaching, he called for his two sons and related to them the contrivance he had made in the king's treasure chamber, telling them it was for their sakes he had done it, so that they might always live in affluence. Then he gave them clear directions concerning the mode of removing the stone, and communicated the measurements, bidding them carefully keep the secret, whereby they would be controllers of the royal exchequer so long as they lived. Then the father died, and the sons were not slow in setting to work; they went by night to the palace, found the loose stone in the wall of the building, and having removed it with ease, plundered the treasury of a round sum.

When the king next paid a visit to the apartment, he was astonished to see that the money was sunk in some of the vessels wherein it was stored. Whom to accuse, however, he knew not, as the seals were all perfect and the fastenings of the room secure. Still, each time that he repeated his visits he found that more money was gone. The thieves in truth never stopped, but plundered the treasury ever more and more. At last the king determined to have some traps made, and set near the vessels which contained his wealth. This was done, and when the thieves came as usual, to the treasure chamber, and one of them entering through the aperture made straight for the jars, suddenly he found himself caught in one of the traps. Perceiving that he was lost, he instantly called his brother, and telling him what had happened, entreated him to enter as quickly as possible and cut off his head, that when his body should be discovered it might not be recognized, which would have the effect of bringing ruin upon both. The other thief thought the advice good, and proceeded to follow it; then, fitting the stone in its place he went home, taking with him his brother's head.

"When day dawned, the king came into the room, and marvelled greatly to see the body of the thief in the trap without a head, while the building was still whole, and neither entrance nor exit was to be seen anywhere. In this perplexity he commanded the body of the dead man to be hung up outside the palace wall, and set a guard to watch it, with orders that if any persons were seen weeping or lamenting near the place, they should be seized and brought before him. When the mother heard of this exposure of the corpse of her son, she took it sorely to heart, and spoke to her surviving child, bidding him to devise some plan or other to get back the body and threatening that if he did not exert himself, she would go herself to the king and denounce him as the robber.

The son said all he could do to persuade her to let the matter rest, but in vain; she still continued to trouble him, until at last he yielded to her importunity, and contrived as follows: Filling some skins with wine, he loaded them on donkeys, which he drove before him till he came to the place where the guards were watching the dead body, then pulling two or three of the skins towards him, he untied some of the necks which dangled by the asses' sides. The wine poured freely out, whereupon he began to beat his head and shout with all his might, seeming not to know which of the donkeys he should turn to first. When the guards saw the wine running, delighted to profit by the occasion, they rushed one and all into the road, each with some vessel or other, and caught the liquor as it was spilling. The driver pretended anger, and loaded them with abuse;

whereupon they did their best to pacify him, until at last he seemed to soften and recover his good humor, drove his asses aside of the road, and set to work to rearrange their burthens; meanwhile, as he talked and chatted with the guards, one of them began to rally him and make him laugh, whereupon he gave them one of the skins as a gift. They now made up their minds to sit down and have a drinking bout where they were, so they begged him to remain and drink with them. Then the man let himself be persuaded, and stayed. As the drinking went on, they grew very friendly together, so presently he gave them another skin of wine, upon which they drank so copiously that they were all overcome with the liquor, and growing drowsy lay down, and fell asleep on the spot. The thief waited till it was the dead of night, and then took down the body of his brother; after which, in mockery, he shaved off the right side of all the soldier's beards, and so left them. Laying his brother's body upon the asses, he carried it home to his mother, having thus accomplished the thing that she had required of him.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A report of my first grass crop 1906, timothy, red top, and alfalfa. The season has been cold and backward; for that reason the total weight is somewhat less than it would otherwise have been, especially in alfalfa for that is a hot dry weather plant. Again last winter was a hard one in this section for all kinds of grain and grass, some fields met mid-winter growth and were badly injured, but mine came through alright, in fact, they always do. I do not think that in 20 years that I have lost a rod in winter killing. Many said that alfalfa would be killed out, but it came through the winter alright.

My 11 acres of timothy and red top produced the first crop this year 61 loads, total weight 52 1-2 tons, four acres of which was seeded September 10, 1905, and cut June 25, 1906, eight months and fifteen days from the time the seed left the bag; 40,900 pounds of dry hay over 5 tons to the acre, 3 1-2 acres of alfalfa cut June 10th, one ton to the acre; second cutting will be made about July 12th, thirty-two days from the time of the first cutting; think there will be at least 1 1-2 tons of dry hay to the acre second cutting. Present outlook is that it will produce a full increasing crop every 30 to 35 days. I shall look with interest to its rise and progress, and think it will produce four crops this season, possibly five. I am doing the best I can to make it produce a large growth. I would not advise my farmer brethren however to rush into alfalfa, but I think that some of the present waste lands in this Eastern country can be utilized in the production of alfalfa. I personally know of thousands of acres of alfalfa in the arid regions that have been cultivated by the use of Clark's cutaway harrows. Every third year adding a little more new seed these fields have been thus treated for 15 years and to my personal and certain knowledge are better now than at the start.—G. M. Clark, Conn.

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CUTS TO THE END
Free Outfit, Thomas Co. Bk., 139 Dayton, O.

AGENTS \$103.50 per year for 12 months. These wonderful scissors, V. G. Glebner, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made \$13; you can do it; we show how. Free Outfit, Thomas Co. Bk., 139 Dayton, O.

STEEL ROOFING
PER 100 SQUARE FEET
\$1.50

Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not rot, warp, or shrink. Makes your building look new. Absolutely perfect, brand new, painted red two sides. \$1.50 is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 inches wide and 34 inches long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 inches wide x 24 inches long \$1.60. At 50 cents per square additional. We will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Steel pressed brick siding, per square \$2.00. Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, per square \$2.00. Can also furnish standing seam or "V" crimped Roofing.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS EAST OF COLORADO except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to any one answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, you do not have to take the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit.

Ask for Catalog No. W-88. Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumblings, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. We buy our goods at sheriff's and receiver's sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 38th & IRON STREETS, CHICAGO

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EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR PLANTING, GROWING, HARVESTING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

Sprayers	Slicers	Pruning Knives	Grape Vint	Plows	Weeders
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Fruit Parers	Cider Mills	Budding Knives	Raffia	Seeders	Catalogue Free

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Write us to-day about whatever you need and let us quote you a price

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